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Real Estate
Questions and Problems


By

C. ELLIOTT SMITH

PRENTICE-HALL, INC.

X-HD 1375

#2



Industrial Real Estate

BOSTON UNIVERSITY LECTURES - VOL. I



X-HD 1753

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#3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



ANALYSIS OF INTERREGIONAL COMPETITION IN AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.
April 1939

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

#4

A GUIDE TO COLLECTING, DESCRIBING, AND SUMMARIZING PRICE DATA

With Particular Reference to Historical Series of Local Market Prices

By

Arthur G. Peterson
Senior Agricultural Economist



Completed in 1933 for use within the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, this guide is now issued for limited distribution among those engaged in price research.

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Washington, D. C.
August 1940

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F.M. 30

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
and
Agricultural Marketing Service

#5

FARM TRACTORS: TYPE, SIZE, AGE, AND LIFE



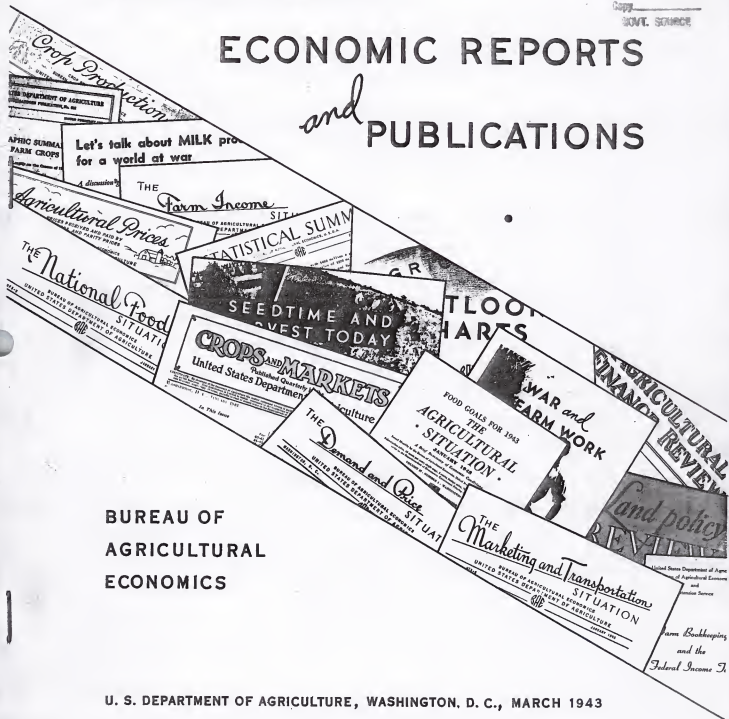
By
A. P. Brodell, Agricultural Economist, and
R. A. Pike, Junior Agricultural Economist

Washington, D.C.
February 1942

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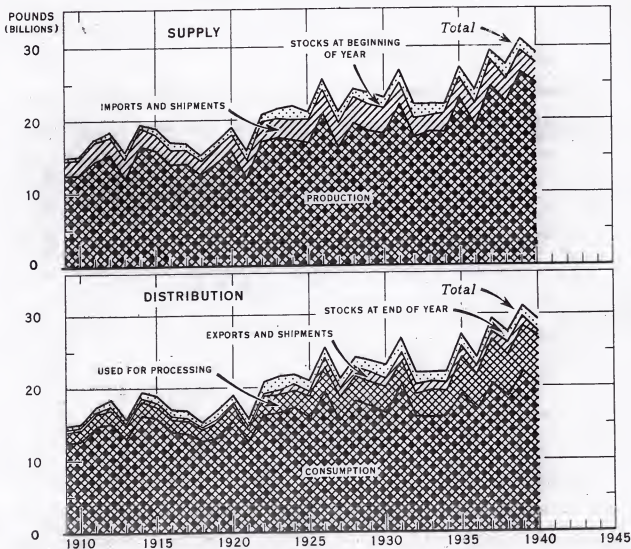
PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS, 1909-40

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SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH FRUITS, UNITED STATES, 1909-40



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#8

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INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS,
1910-43



Washington, D. C.
February 1944

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Sep 23 1944

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



REVISED ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF FARM-MORTGAGE DEBT BY STATES
1930-43

By
Donald C. Horton
Principal Agricultural Economist

and
Haven D. Umstott
Associate Agricultural Economist

Washington, D. C.
April 1944

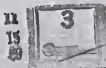
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Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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GRAPHIC SUMMARIZATION OF FARM TENURE

Based on 1940 Census

By

Max M. Tharp
and
Howard A. Turner

Washington, D. C.
April 1946

X-HD 1753

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics



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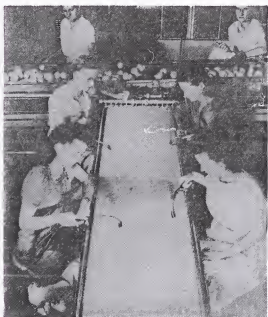
GRAPHIC SUMMARIZATION OF FARM TENURE

Based on 1940 Census

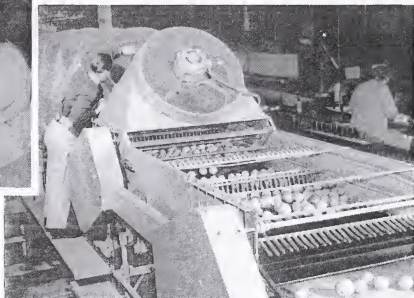
By

Max M. Tharp
and
Howard A. Turner

Washington, D. C.
April 1946

| READJUSTMENTS IN
PROCESSING AND
MARKETINGCITRUS
FRUITS

REMOVING BITS OF SEED
FROM FRESHLY EXTRACTED
ORANGE JUICE



DRYING AND POLISHING ORANGES

Prepared at the suggestion of the Working Group on Conversion of Marketing Facilities and Methods, Interbureau Committee on Post War Programs

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

#13



TECHNIQUES, COSTS, AND MARGINS IN
DISTRIBUTING COTTON PRODUCTS

By L. D. Howell, Agricultural Economist

A Preliminary Report

Washington, D. C.
July 1946

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



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#14

FARM AND NONFARM WAGE INCOME OF THE
HIRED FARM WORKING FORCE
IN 1946

Washington, D. C.
June 1947

July 1948

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

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20

PARTICIPATION OF FARM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN
RURAL FIRE PROTECTION PROGRAMSBy
John D. Rush
Agricultural Economist

Real gains have been made in the development of organized rural fire protection programs to reduce the annual farm fire waste. The annual loss by fire averages about \$100,000,000, even yet. Current developments in rural areas, such as increased values in improvements, the coming of good roads and telephone services, and the design and manufacture of light, water-carrying equipment for fire fighting have promoted programs of rural fire-department protection that are built on a more efficient basis than was possible in the past. A major contribution toward reducing the heavy farm fire losses has been made by the farm mutual fire insurance companies that are widely organized throughout the country and largely operated by farmers themselves.

An analysis of reports from more than 1,200 of 1,848 farm mutual fire insurance companies, having 50 percent or more of their business on farm properties, indicate that more than 60 percent had some organized fire-department protection in 1946, in at least part of their respective operating territories. These reports were received in connection with a survey conducted in 1947. A majority of these companies reported that they made donations or paid fixed fees to regular fire departments so that these departments would answer the fire calls of the company members. A number of rural fire control programs were reported in several States, serving members of these mutual associations, which were financed entirely by local taxes.

Nearly 100 companies in about a dozen States reported organized township-wide protection programs in their operating areas. A total of 24 companies in 15 States reported such protection organized on a county-wide basis, either under county government or on a voluntary basis. Twenty companies in six States reported that rural fire-protection districts, supported by taxes, had been organized within their operating areas. Seventeen companies in 7 States reported that they owned or had part interest in one or more rural fire trucks for serving members. In several instances companies reported a combination arrangement under which payments were made to city and village fire departments for services to members and, in addition, donations were made toward the purchase of rural trucks for use in volunteer programs.

Many companies reported the distribution of check lists of hazards and other printed material on fire prevention to members, at regular intervals, calling their attention particularly to seasonal hazards. A total of 102 companies in 25 States reported such activities. Thirty-seven companies in 7 States took part in or sponsored local fire-prevention contests, and often contributed prizes or paid the expenses of participants. Forty-three companies in 14 States "encouraged" public-school courses in fire prevention, and 27 companies reported they "encouraged" and aided rural and farm residents

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Call
to the
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October, 1931

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Farmers' Way Out

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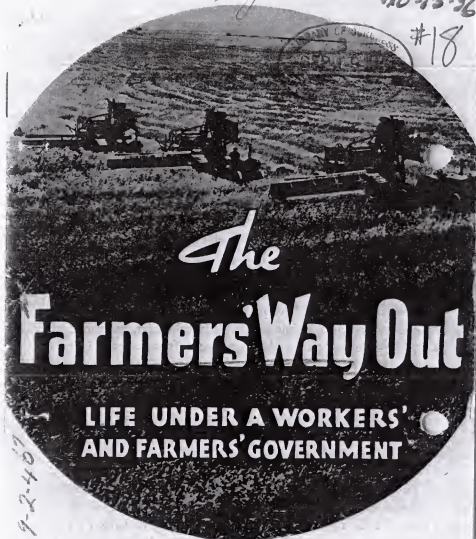
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The **Farmers' Way Out**

**LIFE UNDER A WORKERS'
AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT**

By **JOHN BARNETT**

1935

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SQUARE DEAL FOR THE FARMER

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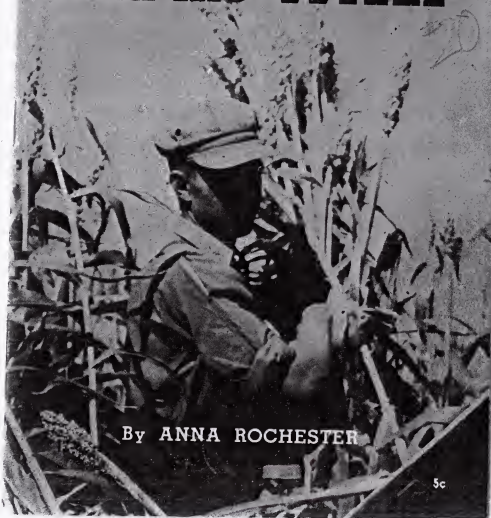
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FARMERS and the WAR

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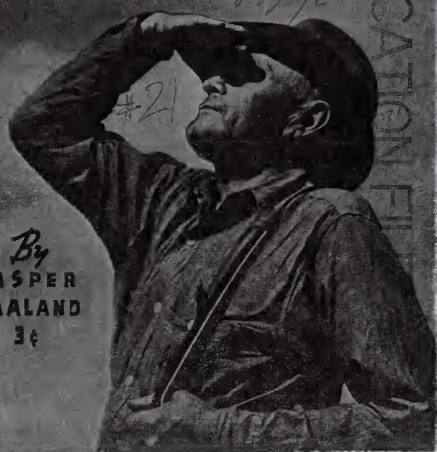
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NOTHING FOR THE FARMER



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~~X~~there's nOthing in it
for the FARMER



NOTHING FOR THE FARMER



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A BULLETIN OF, BY, AND FOR THE FARMER

N.Y. State Election Campaign Committee
** Communist Party*

#23

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* PROTECT THE FARMER

* CURB THE TRUST

"**G**UARANTEE to all farmers their land, equipment and livestock free from seizure. Free the working farmers from debt, tax burdens and foreclosures. Provide a high homestead tax-exemption and heavier taxes on large farms. Develop an adequate program of tenant rehabilitation, soil conservation and drought relief. Guarantee the cost of production to the family-sized farm. Provide Federal funds for direct farm relief so that no farm family shall lack the necessities of life. Establish a ten-year debt moratorium for the small-income farmers. Launch a large-scale program of credit facilities and long term, low interest loans to working farmers."

What you have just read above
is exactly what every farmer wants
and needs. And you can get it, too.
But you will have to fight for it.

HOW?



(95)

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - October 1955



ALLEGHANY COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

X-HD1775

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Alleghany County lies in the central part of western Virginia among the Allegheny Mountains and borders West Virginia. In 1950, the area in farms amounted to 81,599 acres, which was only 28.3 percent of the total land of 288,650 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 566 farms, which averaged 144.2 acres in size and \$8,329 in value of land and buildings.

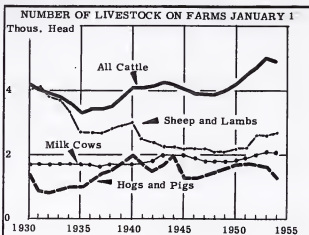
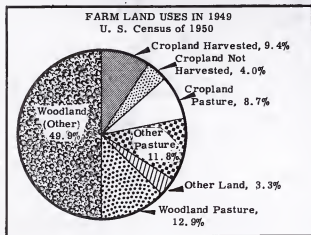
The topography of the county is rugged and mountainous; however, along the valleys of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, Potts and Dunlop creeks and other streams, there are some very fertile lands. The elevations of the valleys vary from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level, while the mountains range up to nearly 3,600 feet. In the valleys temperatures average about 32 degrees in January and 69 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 160 days. Annual precipitation is nearly 39 inches.

Agriculture is a minor part of the county's economy, which is dominated by manufacturing. A large paper mill, a rayon plant and other manufacturers such as knit fabrics, dyed textiles, soft drinks and lumber afford employment to many. There are also railroad repair yards and offices at Clifton Forge.

Livestock and dairy products supply about 85 percent of the farm income. Forest products and poultry are also important sources of farm income. More than three-fourths of the farms are classified as part-time or residential.

Approximately three-fourths of the county is woodland, and Alleghany is one of the leading pulpwood producing counties in the State. The George Washington National Forest and the Jefferson National Forest together comprise nearly 132,000 acres.

The cities of Clifton Forge and Covington provide markets for farm produce.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ALLEGHANY COUNTY

Alleghany County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1953.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Alleghany County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



BATH COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - October 1955

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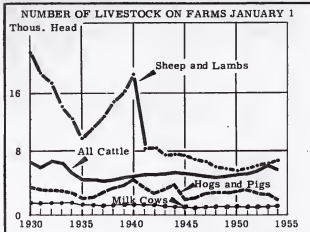
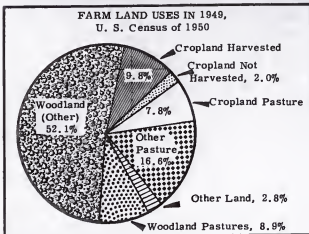
Bath County is situated in the west central part of Virginia in the Allegheny Mountains along the West Virginia border. In 1950, there were 105,509 acres in farms, or 30.5 percent of the total area of 345,600 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, farms numbered 472 and averaged 223.6 acres in size and \$10,660 in value of land and buildings.

Much of the land is mountainous, but there are some very fertile valleys. Elevations vary from 1,140 feet above seal level in the Cowpasture River valley to more than 4,200 feet in the Warm Spring Mountains. Temperatures in January at Hot Springs average nearly 32 degrees and in July 69. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is May 3, and the first killing frost in the fall October 9, giving a growing season of about 160 days. Annual precipitation averages slightly over 40 inches, with June, July and August each averaging more than 4 inches.

Agriculture is an important source of employment and income, but the most important industry in the county is the vacation and tourist business. Hotels at Warm and Hot Springs and many summer boarding places and camps furnish employment for more people than are engaged in agriculture, and these establishments also provide a market for farm produce.

Livestock production is the most important branch of agriculture and in 1949 supplied about 53 percent of the value of all sales. Poultry ranked second in importance and provided 15 percent of farm sales. Forest products were third as a source of farm income. There are also some fine dairy farms.

Woodland covers nearly two-thirds of the county. There are about 39,000 acres of woodland on farms, 4,211 acres in Douthat State Park, 160,105 acres in the George Washington National Forest, and the remainder is commercial forests.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON BATH COUNTY

Bath County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, August 1954.

Economic Land Classification of Bath County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 447, October 1951.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Bath County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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BOTETOURT COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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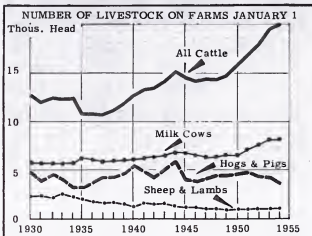
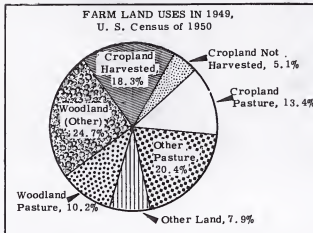
Botetourt County is situated in the central part of the Great Valley of Virginia between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Allegheny Mountains on the west. In 1950, the land in farms amounted to 164,800 acres, which was 46.9 percent of the total area of 351,360 acres. There were 1,339 farms which averaged 123.1 acres in size and \$9,799 in value of land and buildings, according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

The topography of the county varies widely. The central part consists of a valley with rolling to hilly surface with an average elevation of 1,000 feet. On the eastern and western parts are rugged mountains with a maximum height of 3,700 feet. Much of this land is unsuited for farming and is forested. The Jefferson National Forest includes 68,875 acres, the city of Roanoke watershed 14,201 acres, and the Blue Ridge Parkway 1,306 acres.

Temperatures average about 37 degrees in January and 76 degrees in July. Average precipitation is 42 inches, with only 2.56 inches in November and 4.5 inches in July and August. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 21 and the first killing frost in the fall is on October 22. The frost-free growing season thus averages 184 days.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Farm income is well diversified. Dairy products supplied 31 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1949; livestock, mostly cattle, 29 percent; apples and peaches, 20 percent; poultry, 10 percent; and other products only 10 percent. Botetourt ranked fifth among all counties in the State in the value of sales from fruits and is also one of the leading milk and poultry processing counties. In 1950, Botetourt was 67th in the rating of all counties in the United States in the number of apple trees.

Much of the manufacturing is closely related to agriculture. Located in the county are a large poultry processing plant, grain and feed mills, apple and tomato processing plants, and saw mills and lumber plants. The nearby city of Roanoke provides a market for much of the county's agricultural products.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON BOTETOURT COUNTY

Botetourt County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Botetourt County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 385, December 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Botetourt County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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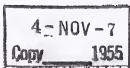
United States Department of Agriculture
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Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955



CLARKE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954



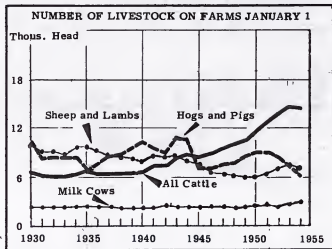
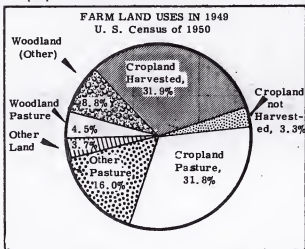
Clarke County is located in the northern end of the Great Valley of Virginia. In 1950, the area in farms amounted to 88,556 acres, or 78.5 percent of the total county area of 111,360 acres. There were 423 farms which averaged 209.4 acres in size and \$27,949 in value of land and buildings, according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

The Blue Ridge Mountains form the eastern border and about two-thirds of the county lies in the Shenandoah River valley. Altitudes vary from 375 feet above sea level to 1,800 feet in the mountains. Temperatures average about 34 degrees in January and 77 in July. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is about April 20 and the first killing frost in the fall averages about October 20. Annual precipitation averages about 37 inches, with the heaviest rainfall during the months of May, June, July and August.

Agriculture and the processing of agricultural products are the principal sources of income. Apples and cattle provide more than three-fourths of the farm income. Hogs, sheep and horses are also important in farm sales.

Several significant trends have developed in agriculture during the past ten years. The number of acres of corn and wheat have been drastically reduced but large yields per acre have tended to maintain production of these crops. The number of apple trees has declined much less in this county than in other important apple producing counties in the State. Clarke ranks among the five leading apple counties in the State and in 1950 was 36th among all apple producing counties in the United States.

Berryville is the county seat and in 1950 had a population of 1,401. Boyce, another incorporated town, had 372 people.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CLARKE COUNTY

Clarke County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1953.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Clarke County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 448, March 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Clarke County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - October 1955



CRAIG COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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Craig County is situated in the south central part of the Great Valley of Virginia and borders on the State of West Virginia. In 1950, there were 76,189 acres in farms, only 35.4 percent of the total county area of 215,040 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 449 farms which averaged 169.7 acres in size and \$8,626 in value of land and buildings.

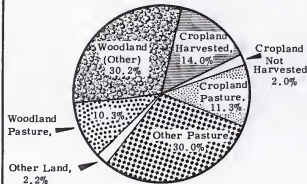
The topography varies widely. Several major ridges of the Allegheny Mountains extend in a north-east-south-west direction and reach a height of nearly 4,000 feet. There are many fertile valleys, the largest of which is along Sinking Creek. Temperatures in the valleys average about 36 degrees in January and 73 in July. Annual precipitation averages about 43 inches.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Livestock, mostly cattle, supplied nearly 72 percent of the total value of all farm products sold in 1949. Sale of dairy products amounted to 10 percent of the county total, poultry 9 percent, forest products 5 percent and all crops about 4 percent.

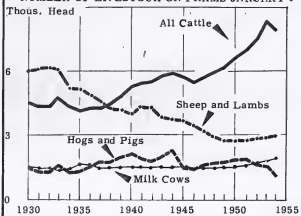
Nearly four-fifths of the total area is in woodland. There were nearly 31,000 acres of woodland on farms, the Jefferson National Forest contained 112,084 acres in 1952 and the remaining area was in commercial forests. Saw mills provide employment and income for a large number of the county's residents. Many of the small farms are operated on a part-time basis by persons who have other employment, some in the City of Roanoke and in adjoining counties.

Newcastle is the county seat, and in 1950, had a population of 239.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949,
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CRAIG COUNTY

Craig County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1954.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Craig County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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Richmond - September 1955



CULPEPER COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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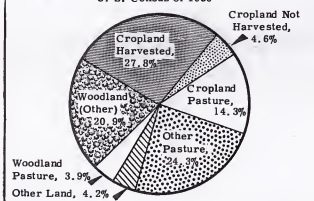
Culpeper County is located in the northern part of Virginia in the upper Piedmont Plateau. In 1950, the area in farms amounted to 170,399 acres, or 68.4 percent of the total county area of 248,960 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,115 farms in the county averaging 152.8 acres in size and \$13,185 in value of land and buildings.

The relief of the land is rolling and hilly in parts. Drainage is good, being accomplished by many streams flowing into the Rappahannock River, which bounds the county on the east and northeast, and into the Rapidan River, the southern boundary of the county. Altitudes vary from about 250 feet to 600 feet above sea level, with a few higher points. A wide variety of soils can be found but most are clay loams. The frost-free growing period averages about 190 days, extending from April 16 to October 23, average dates of the last and first killing frosts. Annual rainfall averages almost 41 inches with the heaviest monthly amounts coming in June, July and August. Winters are rigorous but not severe and are usually open enough to allow outdoor work. Temperatures average about 35 degrees in January and 76 in July.

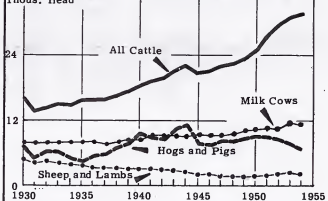
The county's agriculture is quite diversified but in recent years the trend in crops has been down, while livestock, including dairying, has shown rapid growth. Dairying leads in the value of farm products sold with other livestock holding second place. The two combined accounted for more than four-fifths of the receipts from sales of farm products in 1949. The growth in grassland farming has resulted in increases in pastures and hay crops. The production of eggs, poultry and turkeys is also important.

Forests cover about 43 percent of the area, and in 1950 about 42,000 acres or one-fourth of farm land was in woodland. There are a few small wood-working plants, sawmills and various other small industries in the county making for good balance with the agricultural economy. Culpeper, the county seat, is the principal shopping center and local outlet for some farm products. The nearness of Washington, D. C., however, makes it the principal market, especially for milk and dairy products.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1
Thous. Head



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CULPEPER COUNTY

Culpeper County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1951.

Economic Land Classification of Culpeper County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 379, October 1945.

Soil Survey of Culpeper County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, November 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Culpeper County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955.

Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955



FAIRFAX COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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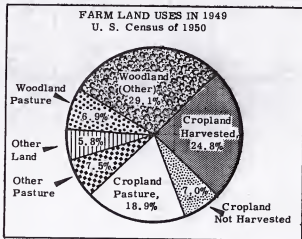
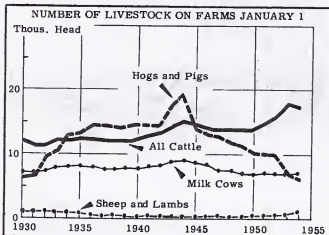
Fairfax County is situated in the extreme northeastern part of Virginia, being mostly in the Piedmont Plateau except for the eastern border which is in the Coastal Plain. In 1950, the area in farms amounted to 110,285 acres or 41.6 percent of the total county area of 264,960 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,656 farms in the county averaging 66.6 acres in size and \$26,576 in value of land and buildings.

The topography is gently rolling with the land dissected by many streams causing narrow, shallow valleys. The elevation varies from near sea level along tidal marshes of the Potomac River to 520 feet above in the west central part of the county. All the area is drained by the Potomac River. Temperatures average about 34 degrees in January and 77 degrees in July. Annual precipitation averages 42 inches. The frost-free growing period averages 189 days, extending from about April 16 to October 23.

Dairying is the outstanding agricultural enterprise and in 1949 accounted for around 56 percent of receipts from sales of farm products, making it the second ranking county in the State in income from dairy products. Some of the State's best dairies are found here and much of the milk produced is sold in Washington, D. C. About one-fifth of the income from sales came from livestock. Poultry, grains, hay crops and vegetables are also important.

The population of the county has increased rapidly in recent years and in 1950 totaled 98,557. Three-fourths of all farms are run on a part-time or residential basis by people principally employed in other lines. Much of the county, especially the area adjacent to the District of Columbia and Alexandria, is marked by many suburban developments. The part-time and full-time agricultural economy is supplemented by employment with the Federal government, construction activity, trade and professional services and several local manufacturing establishments.

Over half of the county area is wooded and in 1950 about 40,000 acres or 36 percent of the farmland was woodland. Public lands, excluding rights-of-ways, total about 22,000 acres. The heavy county population and the nearness to the Nation's Capitol make a market for agricultural products.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON FAIRFAX COUNTY

Fairfax County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1951.

Soil Survey of Fairfax County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1915.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Fairfax County, Virginia, Series AC34-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



FAUQUIER COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955

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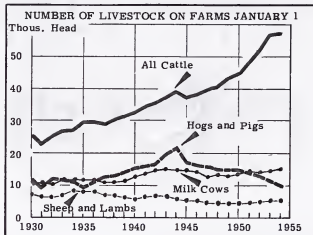
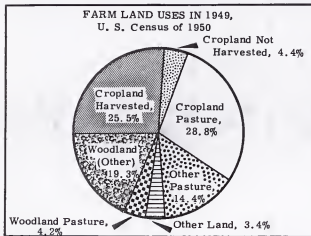
Fauquier County, Virginia's eighth largest county, is situated in the upper Piedmont Area. In 1950, the land in farms amounted to 315,600 acres, which was 74.7 percent of the total land area of 422,400 acres. There were 1,581 farms, which averaged 199.6 acres in size and \$21,280 in value of land and buildings, according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

Altitudes vary from 200 feet above sea level in the southeast to 2,385 feet at High Knob in the Blue Ridge Mountains on the western border. The Bull Run Mountains, ranging up to 1,250 feet, are on the northeastern border, and there are lower mountains in the central part of the county. Temperatures average about 32 degrees in January and 74 in July. Average precipitation is about 44 inches per year, with the heaviest rainfall during June, July and August, when the average for these months is over four inches. The last killing frost in the spring is about April 15 and the first killing frost in the fall about October 20.

Agriculture is the principal industry and cattle lead in the sale of farm products, followed by dairy products. These two items accounted for 76 percent of all farm sales in 1949. Fruit production has declined rapidly during the past 10 years, although there are still some excellent commercial orchards in the county.

Fauquier is noted for its fine horses and there are numerous hunt clubs and polo clubs. Its horse shows are famous throughout the country. This county ranks second in the State and is among the leading counties in the United States in the production of orchardgrass seed.

Warrenton is the county seat and largest town, with 1,797 inhabitants according to the 1950 Census. Remington and The Plains are also incorporated towns.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON FAUQUIER COUNTY

Fauquier County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1951.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Soil Survey of Fauquier County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Fauquier County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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Division of Statistics
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HIGHLAND COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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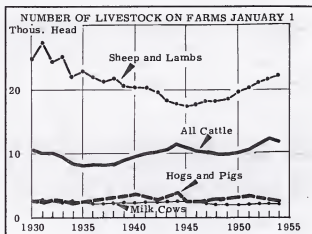
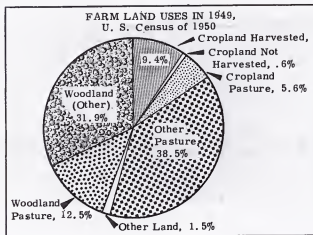
1956

Highland County is situated in the west central part of the Great Valley of Virginia and borders West Virginia. In 1950, there were 150,908 acres in farms, 56.7 percent of the total area of 266,240 acres. There were 609 farms averaging 247.8 acres in size and \$8,672 in value of land and buildings, according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

Highland is one of Virginia's most beautiful counties and contains fertile valleys and rugged mountains. Altitudes range upward from 2,000 to 4,600 feet above sea level. Temperatures at Monterey, the county seat, at 3,000 feet elevation, average about 30 degrees in January and 67 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 146 days. Annual precipitation averages over 42 inches.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Highland is among the leading livestock counties in the State and ranks third in the number of sheep. Livestock supplied 79 percent of the value of farm products sold in 1949, poultry 10 percent, forest products 5 percent, dairy products and crops 3 percent each. Highland is one of the few Virginia counties which produces maple sirup and sugar.

Forests cover over one-half of the county. In 1950, farms contained 67,000 acres of woodland, the George Washington National Forest 53,461 acres and the remainder is in commercial forests. Lumber, pulpwood and fence posts contribute to the farm income.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON HIGHLAND COUNTY

Highland County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, December 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Highland County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Highland County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - July 1955

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KING WILLIAM COUNTY

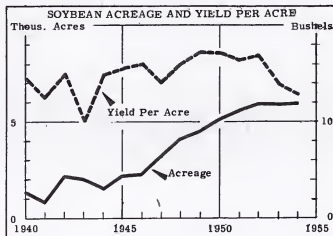
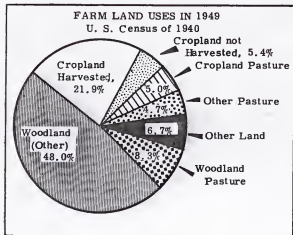
FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

King William County is situated in the North Central Tidewater Section of Virginia in what is sometimes referred to as the Middle Neck. The county lies between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers, which unite at West Point to form the York River. The land area is 177,920 acres, of which about 52 percent, or 92,247 acres, was in farms according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture. There were 528 farms in 1950 averaging 174.7 acres in size and \$7,978 in value of land and buildings.

The topography consists of a plain, sloping very gradually to the southeast. The western border is about 200 feet above sea level and the eastern about 100 feet. The climate is mild with temperatures averaging about 37.5 degrees in January and 77 degrees in July. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 13 and the first killing frost in the fall October 27, thus giving an average growing season of 197 days. The heaviest rainfall occurs in June, July and August, for which the averages are 3.98 inches, 5.68 and 4.10, respectively. The annual average is nearly 43 inches.

Agriculture in recent years has ranked second to manufacturing as a source of employment, and in 1950 nearly 45 percent of all farms were classed as residential farms, that is those having a total value of sales of less than \$250 in 1949. Nearly three-fifths of the county is woodland, and King William ranks eighth among all counties in pulpwood production. The Chesapeake Corporation at West Point, a large pulp and paper mill, provides a market for pulpwood as well as employment for many citizens of the county. Milk, cattle, soybeans and small grains are the principal farm commodities produced for sale; poultry is also important on many farms, although its contribution to total farm sales has dwindled in recent years.

Two Indian Reservations, the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, are located in the county and contain together nearly 1,500 acres of land.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON KING WILLIAM COUNTY

King William County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1951.

Economic Land Classification of King William County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 399, July 1946.

1954 Census of Agriculture - King William County, Virginia Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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LOUDOUN COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

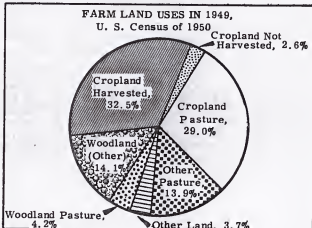
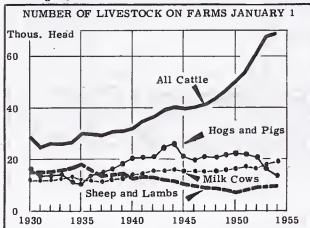
Loudoun County is situated in the rolling Piedmont section of northern Virginia, bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the northwest and the Potomac River on the northeast. In 1950, the area in farms amounted to 290,293 acres, or 87.7 percent of the total county area of 330,880 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,609 farms in the county each averaging 180.4 acres in size, with land and buildings having an average value of \$26,337.

The relief of the county moving westward changes from rolling to hilly foothills of the mountains. Likewise, altitudes vary from 400 to 600 feet, reaching 1,800 in the foothills. Many small streams and creeks drain the county, flowing northeast into the Potomac River.

Annual rainfall averages about 40 inches with monthly amounts the heaviest in May through August. Except at the high altitudes, temperatures average about 34 degrees in January and 77 degrees in July. The frost-free growing period averages about 184 days, extending from about April 20 to October 21.

Loudoun County is one of the State's leading agricultural counties. It was fourth highest among all counties in 1949 in the value of farm products sold. Its lands are fertile and soil types excellent for pastures, hays and grain crops. From this, a strong livestock economy has developed. In 1949, the county ranked first in the State in income from sales of both dairy products and livestock, which, of course, makes it the leading livestock county. The raising of fine horses is also a specialty as well as purebred cattle. Poultry and eggs are also important. Furthermore, the county is the State's leading producer of orchardgrass seed and ranks high in the Nation among counties producing this crop.

Since the greater part of the county is in farms, there are few wooded regions. Farm woodlands in 1950 totaled 54,545 acres. Several small towns, including Leesburg, the county seat, provide some outlets for agricultural products but by far the largest proportion is marketed outside the county, especially in the metropolitan area of and around Washington, D. C.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON LOUDOUN COUNTY

Loudoun County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1951.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Loudoun County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 387, January 1946.

Soil Survey of Loudoun County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Loudoun County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
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FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

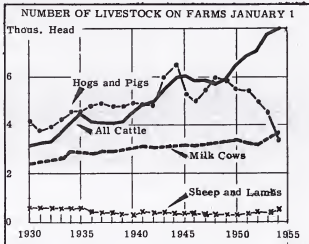
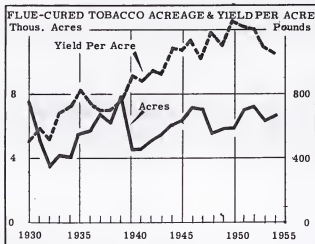
Lunenburg County is situated in the Southern Piedmont district of the State. It has an area of 283,520 acres, of which 187,647 acres, or 66.2 percent, were in farms according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture. There were 1,849 farms, averaging 101.5 acres in size and \$5,686 in value of land and buildings. Farm population in 1950 totaled 8,981 or 63.6 percent of the county total.

The topography of the county is rolling and slopes gradually toward the southeast. The maximum elevation is about 600 feet. The Meherrin River flows along the southern border and the Nottoway River along the northern. Compared with State averages, temperatures are milder in the winter and slightly higher in the summer. The average for January is about 38 degrees and for July about 77. Total precipitation averages about 43 inches, with the largest amount falling during May, June and July, when the monthly average is over 4 inches. The last killing frost in the spring occurs about April 15 and the first killing frost in the fall about October 20, thus giving a growing season of 188 days.

Agriculture is the principal source of income, although during the past ten years manufacturing has been increasing, lumber and lumber products being the most important. Flue-cured tobacco supplies most of the farm income, but corn and wheat are also important crops. In recent years dairying and beef cattle production have been receiving greater attention.

The county is largely wooded and has over 200,000 acres of commercial forests, most of which are included in farms. Only 67,420 acres in 1950 were classified as cropland, of which 19,000 acres were in pasture.

Kenbridge and Victoria are the only incorporated towns with total population of slightly less than 3,000 in 1950. Kenbridge is the fourth largest flue-cured tobacco market in the State.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON LUNENBURG COUNTY

Lunenburg County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1951.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Lunenburg County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - July 1955



MADISON COUNTY, VA

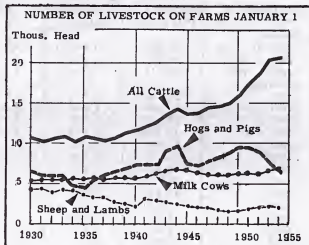
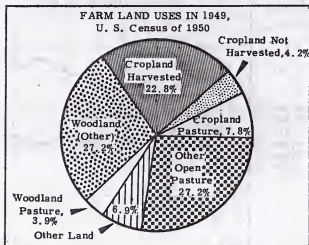
FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Madison County is situated in the upper Piedmont Plateau with the Blue Ridge Mountains as its western border. Its area totals 209,280 acres, of which 141,897 acres, or 67.8 percent, was in farms in 1950, according to the U. S. Census. There were 1,149 farms, averaging 123.5 acres in size and \$8,879 in value of land and buildings.

The topography ranges from rolling lowlands through hilly foothills to ridges and rugged peaks of the Blue Ridge. Altitudes vary from 500 feet above sea level along the rivers to 4,000 feet in the mountains. The county is well drained, having a large number of small rivers and creeks. Temperatures average about 34 degrees in January and 75 in July. The average dates of the last and first killing frosts are about April 16 in the spring and October 20 in the fall. The frost-free period gives a growing season of between 185 and 190 days. The heaviest rainfall comes in June, July and August, each having an average of over 4 inches. Annual precipitation averages about 41 inches, which is slightly below the State average of 42.07 inches.

Agriculture is the principal source of income, but there are many small manufacturing plants which make furniture, poultry coops, oak flooring, lumber and work clothing. Livestock, mostly cattle, leads in the value of farm products sold, with dairying holding second place. Both of these enterprises have been increasing in importance, while sales of poultry, eggs and crops have been declining. There are some fine apple and peach orchards in the county, which places Madison among the commercial fruit producing counties of the State.

Forests cover a large part of the county area, and in 1950 about 44,000 acres or 31 percent of farm land was woodland. About 33,000 acres of the Shenandoah National Park are within the county. Woodberry Forest, a nationally recognized school for boys is also located in the county. Madison, the county seat with a population of 308 in 1950, is the only incorporated town in the county.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON MADISON COUNTY

Madison County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1951.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Madison County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 434, March 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Madison County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Prince William County is situated in the northern part of the Piedmont Plateau. In 1950, the land in farms amounted to 108,613 acres or 48.9 percent of the total area of 222,080 acres. According to the Census of Agriculture, there were 867 farms averaging 125.3 acres in size and \$17,892 in value of land and buildings.

Elevations range from a few feet above sea level along the Potomac River, which forms the eastern boundary, to about 1,300 feet in the Bull Run Mountains on the northwestern border.

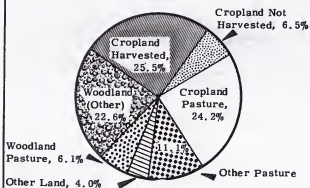
Temperatures average about 35 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost-free season averages about 190 days, with the last killing frost coming around April 15 and the first in the fall about October 24. The heaviest precipitation occurs during June, July and August when the average is nearly 4 inches. The yearly average amounts to about 38 inches.

About one-half of the county is in woods, of which 31,165 acres were in farms. The Conway-Robinson Memorial State Forest, which demonstrates conservation and production methods, and Prince William Forest Park comprise more than 15,000 acres of woodland. Other lands are owned by the Manassas National Battlefield Park and the Department of Defense.

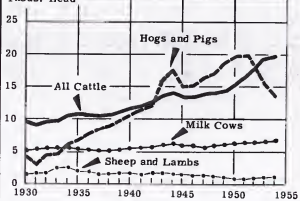
Agriculture is an important part of the economy of the county, although many residents work in Washington, D. C. and at the Quantico Marine Base. Milk and cattle make up most of the value of farm products sold and both of these branches of farming have been increasing in recent years, while the importance of grain and poultry as sources of farm income has declined.

In 1950, there were four incorporated towns--Manassas, the county seat, Haymarket, Occoquan and Quantico--with a total population of 3,574. The farm population amounted to 5,089.

FARM LAND USED IN 1949,
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1
Thous. Head



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON PRICE WILLIAM COUNTY

Prince William County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Prince William County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Prince William County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

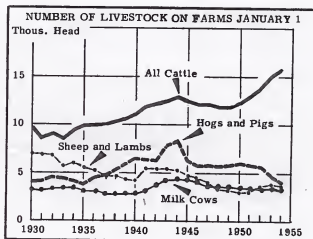
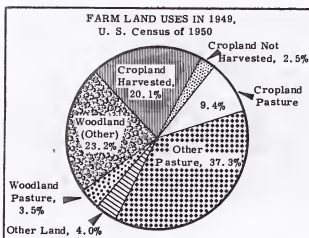
Rappahannock County is situated in the northern part of the Piedmont Plateau. In 1950, the area in farms amounted to 112,837 acres, or 66 percent of the total land in the county of 170,880 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 687 farms which averaged 164.2 acres in size and \$12,441 in value of land and buildings.

The Blue Ridge Mountains form the western border where elevations range up to 3,500 feet above sea level. In the lower areas, where most of the farms are found, elevations vary from 500 to 900 feet. Temperatures average about 34 degrees in January and 75 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 185 days. Annual precipitation averages nearly 40 inches. The soils are derived mostly from acid crystalline rock, and in general are of good fertility.

Agriculture is the leading source of income. Livestock, mostly cattle, provide the larger part of the value of farm products. Apples rank next in importance and this county is 10th among all counties in tree fruit sales. There are also some fine dairy herds and milk is third in farm sales.

Pastures comprise nearly 40 percent of all land in farms and hay is the most important crop in acreage. There are 48,000 acres of commercial forests, most of which are included in farm lands. Approximately 32,000 acres of the Shenandoah National Park are within the county.

There are few industries in the county, but one processing plant produces an excellent grade of canned apple juice, and there are some lumber and grain mills.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY

Rappahannock County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1953.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Rappahannock County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 449, March 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Rappahannock County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
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ROANOKE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

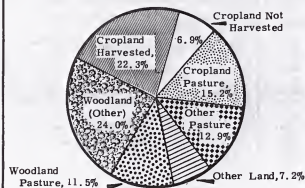
Roanoke County is situated in the south central part of the Great Valley of Virginia between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and south and the Allegheny Mountains on the west and north, with the Roanoke River Valley in the center. In 1950, there were 99,728 acres in farms, 56.5 percent of the total county area of 176,640 acres. There were 1,443 farms which averaged 69.1 acres in size and \$15,115 in value of land and buildings, according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture.

Altitudes range from about 900 feet above sea level in the valley to nearly 4,000 feet on the mountain peaks. The average temperature is about 37 degrees in January and 74 in July. Annual precipitation is about 42 inches, with more than 4 inches falling in each of the summer months, June, July, and August, and only 2.6 inches in November.

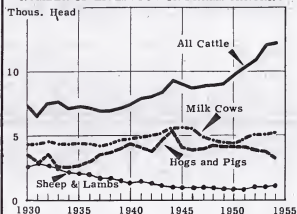
Roanoke is an important agricultural county, ranking eighth among all counties in the value of fruit sales and also high in dairying and cattle raising. These three branches of farming supplied two-thirds of the value of farm products sold in 1949. This county ranked fourth among all counties in the value of sales of nursery and greenhouse products. Nearly 70 percent of all farms in 1950 were classified as part-time or residential and more than twice as many residents of the county are employed in manufacturing, transportation, public utilities and trade than in agriculture.

Over three-fifths of the county is wooded. Farms contained 35,480 acres of woodland, the Jefferson National Forest 1,845 (in 1951) and other public and commercial forests the remainder of about 80,000 acres.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949,
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ROANOKE COUNTY

Roanoke County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, November 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Roanoke County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - October 1955



Rockbridge County is situated in the central part of the Great Valley of Virginia with the Blue Ridge Mountains on the southeast and the Allegheny Mountains on the northwest. In 1950, there were 239,705 acres in farms, 62 percent of the county's area of 386,560 acres. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,751 farms averaging 136.9 acres in size and \$9,032 in value of land and buildings.

A broad valley with elevations ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 feet lies in the center of the county, with elevations in the mountains up to 4,000 feet. In the valley, temperatures average nearly 35 degrees in January and 75 in July. Annual precipitation averages slightly above 39 inches, with the heaviest rainfall of nearly 4 inches during each of the months of June, July and August. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 23 and of the first killing frost in the fall October 16. Thus, the frost-free season averages 176 days.

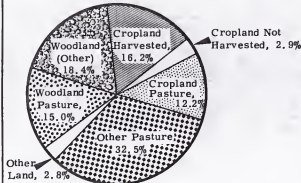
Rockbridge is one of the important livestock producing counties in the State. In 1949, livestock and livestock products supplied 85 percent of the value of farm products sold. Cattle is the leading source of farm income, milk ranks second and poultry third. Production of milk, chickens and turkeys has increased substantially in the past five years. Field crops, chiefly wheat, which in 1944, accounted for 23 percent of the total farm sales, have been declining rapidly as a source of farm income during the past ten years.

Agriculture is no longer dominant in the county's economy. Prior to World War II more persons were employed in agriculture than in manufacturing, but during the past ten years manufacturing has increased rapidly both in employment and value of products.

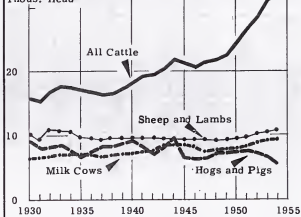
Forests cover nearly one-half of the area of the county. There are about 80,000 acres of woodland on farms, 1,543 acres in the Blue Ridge Parkway, 42,821 acres in the George Washington National Forest, 20,077 acres in the Jefferson National Forest, and the remaining acreage is in municipal watersheds and commercial forests. About 3 percent of the value of farm products sold in 1949 came from forest products.

Lexington, the county seat, had a population of about 6,000 in 1950, and is the site of Washington & Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1
Thous. Head



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY

Rockbridge County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1952.

Soil Survey of Rockbridge County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1931.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Rockbridge County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, now available. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955



ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Rockingham County is situated in the Shenandoah Valley between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Alleghenies on the west. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 321,685 acres in farms which represented 57.8 percent of the total county area of 556,160 acres. In 1950, there were 3,581 farms which averaged 89.8 acres in size and \$12,143 in value of land and buildings.

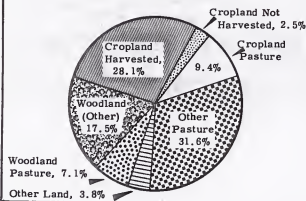
This county ranks third in size among all counties in the State and is one of the leading agricultural counties both in Virginia and the United States. In 1949, Rockingham was first among all Virginia counties in the value of all farm products sold, being first in poultry, including turkeys; fourth in dairy products and livestock; and ninth in tree fruits. Among the 100 leading counties of the United States, this county was second in the number of turkeys raised, ninth in chickens, forty-second in number of apple trees and ninety-ninth in peach trees.

Elevations range from about 900 feet above sea level along the Shenandoah River to over 4,300 feet in the Alleghenies. In the lower elevations, where most of the farms are located, temperatures average about 34 degrees in January and 74 in July. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 26 and the average date of the first killing frost in the fall is October 14. The frost-free growing season between these dates averages 171 days. Annual precipitation averages slightly over 38 inches, with June, July and August each averaging more than 4 inches.

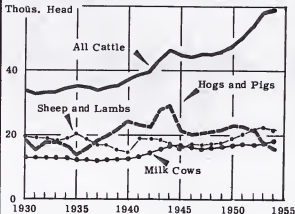
Forests cover about one-half of the county, and 170,000 acres, mostly mountain lands, are in the George Washington National Forest and the Shenandoah National Park. Farms include over 79,000 acres of woodland.

Agriculture is the leading source of employment and income. Poultry, including broilers, turkeys and eggs, provided nearly 65 percent of the value of all farm products sold in 1949; livestock, mostly cattle, about 19 percent; dairy products, 9.5 percent; and fruit, less than 5 percent. Manufacturing is also important and is closely tied to agriculture, with meat and poultry processing plants, dairy plants, fruit processing plants, flour and feed mills and fertilizer and lime plants.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949,
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Rockingham County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1951.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Rockingham County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955



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SHENANDOAH COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

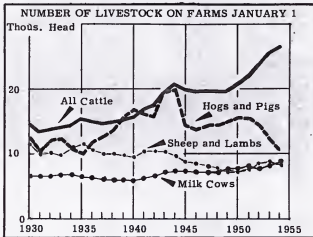
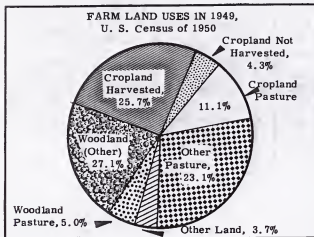
Shenandoah County is situated in the northern part of the Great Valley of Virginia and is bounded on the east by the Massanutten Mountains and on the west by North Mountains of the Alleghenies. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 199, 271 acres in farms, which was 61.4 percent of the total area of the county of 324, 480 acres. In 1950, there were 2, 088 farms, which averaged 95.4 acres in size and \$8, 994 in value of land and buildings.

The North Fork of the Shenandoah River meanders in a northeasterly direction through the county. About one-half of the county is embraced in the mountainous sections which are broken by narrow valleys. The remaining central section is in the Shenandoah Valley, where most of the farms are located, and contains limestone soils of rolling to hilly topography. Elevations vary from 1, 200 feet in the valley section to 3, 500 feet in the western mountains. Temperature averages about 34 degrees in January and 74 in July. The frost-free season varies from about 160 days in the mountains to 180 days in the valley. Total annual precipitation averages nearly 35 inches, with the months of May, June, July and August ranging from 3.5 inches to nearly 4 inches.

Agriculture is the most important source of income. Shenandoah ranks among the leading agricultural counties in the State and is included among the 100 leading counties in the Nation in both the number of chickens and turkeys raised. Poultry, cattle, fruit and milk are the most important farm products and the county ranks fourth among all counties in the State in sales of poultry, sixth in fruit sales and eighth in livestock. The acreage of corn and wheat has been declining rapidly in recent years, while the proportion of farm land devoted to pastures and hay has been increasing.

Most of the manufacturing plants are for processing farm products, such as apple products, flour and meal, dairy products and for making poultry and livestock feeds, fertilizer and lime and equipment for marketing fruit and poultry.

Part of the George Washington National Forest, consisting of 75, 652 acres, lies within the county.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON SHENANDOAH COUNTY

Shenandoah County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, Oct. 1951.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Shenandoah County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 376, Sept. 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Shenandoah County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after September 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955

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STAFFORD COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

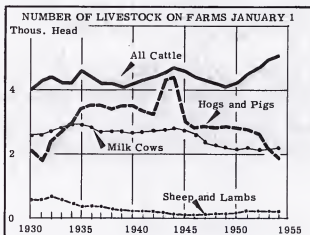
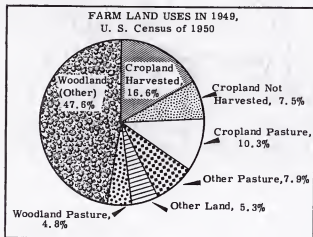
Stafford County is situated in the northern Piedmont Plateau, except for a narrow strip along the eastern border which is in the Coastal Plain. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 78,511 acres in farms or 45.3 percent of the land area of 173,440 acres. In 1950, there were 800 farms which averaged 98.1 acres in size and \$7,774 in value of land and buildings.

The Rappahannock River forms the southern boundary and the Potomac River the northeastern so that the topography of the county slopes gently upward to the west and northwest. The climate is mild, with temperatures averaging about 37 degrees in January and nearly 77 in July. The last killing frost in the spring usually falls around April 15 and the first in the fall about October 22, thus giving a frost-free growing season of about 190 days. Precipitation averages nearly 42 inches annually.

The importance of agriculture in the county's economy has been steadily declining as more land during the past 20 years has been acquired for public use. In 1950, only about one-fourth of the farms were commercial and three-fourths were classed as part-time or residential. Farming is well balanced since livestock, poultry products, dairy products, and field crops are all important sources of farm income.

Nearly two-thirds of the county is woodland, and much timber is cut for lumber, pulpwood and other purposes. Over 7 percent of farm sales comes from the 41,000 acres of woodland. About 2,200 acres of the Prince William State Forest is in Stafford County.

Quantico and Fredericksburg, both in adjoining counties, provide employment for many of the people who live on farms and also provide markets for some farm products.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON STAFFORD COUNTY

Stafford County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, November 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Stafford County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955



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STAFFORD COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

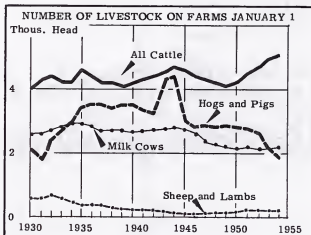
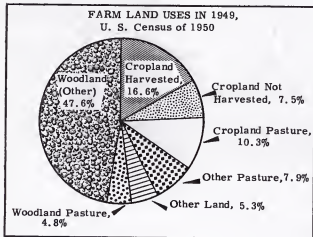
Stafford County is situated in the northern Piedmont Plateau, except for a narrow strip along the eastern border which is in the Coastal Plain. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 78,511 acres in farms or 45.3 percent of the land area of 173,440 acres. In 1950, there were 800 farms which averaged 98.1 acres in size and \$7,774 in value of land and buildings.

The Rappahannock River forms the southern boundary and the Potomac River the northeastern so that the topography of the county slopes gently upward to the west and northwest. The climate is mild, with temperatures averaging about 37 degrees in January and nearly 77 in July. The last killing frost in the spring usually falls around April 15 and the first in the fall about October 22, thus giving a frost-free growing season of about 190 days. Precipitation averages nearly 42 inches annually.

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Quantico and Fredericksburg, both in adjoining counties, provide employment for many of the people who live on farms and also provide markets for some farm products.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON STAFFORD COUNTY

Stafford County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, November 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Stafford County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - September 1955

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WARREN COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Warren County is located in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Massanutten on the west. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, there were 63,586 acres in farms, which was 60.3 percent of the total area of 140,160 acres. In 1950, there were 588 farms averaging 143.9 acres in size and \$10,716 in value of land and buildings.

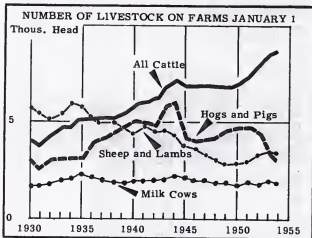
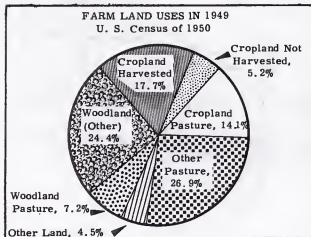
The topography of the county, except along the Shenandoah River, is rolling and mountainous. Elevations vary from 400 to 3,400 feet above sea level. Temperatures average about 35 degrees in January and 75 in July. Total precipitation averages about 37 inches annually.

Agriculture has been declining in importance in the county's economy since 1940, when a large manufacturing plant opened in Front Royal. Nearly two-thirds of all farms in 1950 were classified as part-time or residential. However, there are some excellent livestock, poultry and fruit farms in the county. Livestock, mostly cattle, provided nearly one-half of the value of all farm products in 1949. Poultry was second with nearly 25 percent of the value of all sales, and fruit was third with about 13 percent.

The Beef Cattle Research Station near Front Royal is operated by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and is providing valuable information for the cattle industry of the State.

Parts of the Shenandoah National Park (12,651 acres) and the George Washington National Forest (5,527 acres) lie within the county. Woodlands cover about 35 percent of the area of which nearly 27,000 acres are in farms.

Front Royal is the county seat, and in 1950, the population was 8,115.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON WARREN COUNTY

Warren County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, December 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Warren County, Virginia, Series AC54-1, available after October 1, 1955. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



ACCOMACK COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Accomack County lies in the Coastal Plain on the northern part of the peninsula known as the Eastern Shore. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, by Chesapeake Bay on the west, and borders Maryland on the north. In 1954, land in farms totaled 125,701 acres, nearly 42 percent of the county's area of 300,800 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,069 farms averaging 117.6 acres in size and \$13,769 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has been steadily dropping since 1930 when 175,532 acres were recorded, and number of farms is less than one-third of the peak number of 3,418 enumerated in 1925.

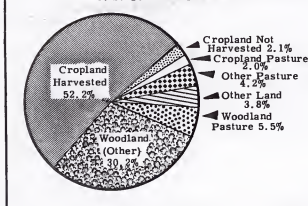
The topography is flat or gently rolling, fringed by islands and cut by countless creeks, bays, and inlets. At no point does the elevation exceed 50 feet above sea level. Temperatures average 39 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 209 days, extending from around April 8 to November 3. Annual precipitation averages 43 inches.

Accomack is not only one of the most important agricultural counties in the state but it is also among the first 100 agricultural counties in the nation. According to the 1950 Census, the latest available for rank of counties, Accomack was fourth in the nation in acreage of snap beans; fifth in sweetpotatoes; eighteenth in potatoes; twenty-third in the acreage of all vegetables grown for sale; and seventeenth in number of chickens raised. In the state, this county ranks first in acreage of soybeans, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, snap beans and strawberries; second in the total value of all vegetables sold; fourth in value of poultry and poultry products sold; and fifth in total value of all farm products sold. This is a remarkable record considering that this county only ranks 50th in number of acres in farms.

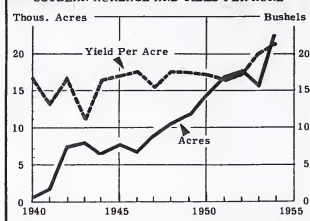
The leading sources of cash farm income are poultry, vegetables (mostly tomatoes and snap beans), sweetpotatoes, potatoes, soybeans, strawberries, and corn. In 1954, the value of all farm products sold was reported by the Census of Agriculture to be \$11,500,709. Field crops (mostly potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and corn) supplied 46 percent of the total; vegetables, 18.6 percent; fruits (mostly strawberries), 4.2 percent; horticultural specialties, 1.8 percent; poultry, 26.8 percent; livestock, 1.7 percent; dairy products, 0.8 percent; and forest products, 0.1 percent.

The county seat is located in the town of Accomac.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



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OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ACCOMACK COUNTY

Accomack County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1953.

Soil Survey of Accomack County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1920.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Accomack County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

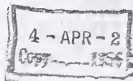
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - March 1956

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954



Albemarle County is situated in the central Piedmont Plateau and the Blue Ridge Province. In 1954, land in farms totaled 293,530 acres, 62 percent of the county's area of 472,960 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,818 farms which averaged 161.5 acres in size and \$21,366 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has been declining since the peak of 3,379 was reached in 1925, and land in farms has been steadily dropping since that year when 390,236 acres were recorded.

The topography varies widely from the rolling or hilly Piedmont with elevations from 300 to 800 feet above sea level to the steep slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains where elevations range from 2,500 to 3,200 feet. Temperatures average about 36 degrees in January and nearly 77 in July. Annual precipitation averages nearly 45 inches.

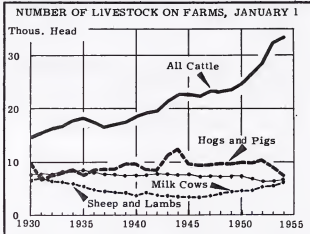
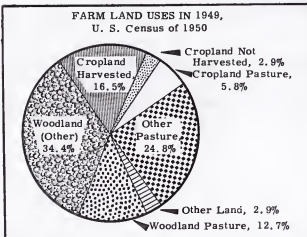
Albemarle ranks sixth in size among all counties in the State and is the second largest fruit producing county. In 1950, the county was 44th among all counties of the United States in the number of apple trees and 52nd in peach trees.

Agriculture is the leading industry but in recent years manufacturing has been increasing rapidly. Fruit and livestock supply nearly two-thirds of the farm income and poultry and milk about 30 percent. Cattle numbers have been growing steadily during the past ten years and fruit production has been declining, so the value of cattle sold exceeds the value of fruit. Production of chickens and turkeys has also increased rapidly in recent years and farm income from poultry exceeds income from milk.

Approximately one-half of the county is in woodland and forest products are an important source of income on many farms. Farms contained nearly 140,000 acres of woodland and most of the 14,000 acres of the Shenandoah National Park located in the county are wooded.

Approximately 60 percent of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those with less than \$250 of farm products sold, or with value of products sold of \$250-\$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.

Charlottesville is the county seat and is also the site of the University of Virginia.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Albemarle County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, August 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Soil Survey of Albemarle County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, March 1940.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Albemarle County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



AMHERST COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956

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Amherst County is situated in the west-central Piedmont Plateau with the Blue Ridge Mountains on the western border. In 1954, land in farms totaled 144,720 acres, only 48 percent of the total area of 298,880 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 1,157 farms averaging 125.1 acres in size and \$7,235 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has been declining rapidly since the peak of 2,508 was reached in 1935 and land in farms has also dropped steadily.

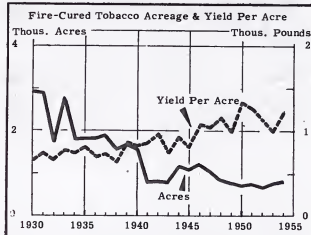
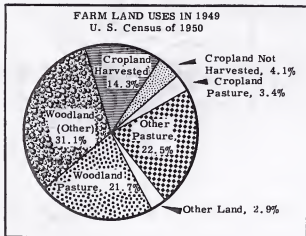
Elevations have a wide range, varying from about 500 feet in the James River Valley on the southern boundary to over 4,000 feet on the higher peaks of the Blue Ridge. Temperatures average about 38 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season extends from around April 15 to about October 25. Annual precipitation averages about 40 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Fruit, cattle and tobacco are the principal sources of cash farm income and these products supply about 65 percent of the total. Milk, poultry and forest products are also important on many farms. Tobacco acreage has been reduced over 50 percent during the past 20 years, while milk sales have more than doubled during the same period. Cattle numbers have also shown a significant increase during the past 5 years.

Woodland covers about 60 percent of the county's area. Approximately 77,000 acres are on farms and the George Washington National Forest had over 53,000. In 1954 Forest Products, mostly pulpwood, supplied nearly 10 percent of the value of all farm sales.

Approximately two-thirds of the farms were classified as residential or part-time in the 1954 Census. These farms include those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located in the town of Amherst which in 1950 had a population of 1,038. Sweet Briar College for women which was established in 1901 has had an important part in the health and educational program of the county.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON AMHERST COUNTY

Amherst County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, March 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, co-operating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Amherst County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956



APPOMATTOX COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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Appomattox County is situated in the southern part of the Piedmont Plateau. In 1954 land in farms totaled 135,528 acres, 61.7 percent of the land area of 219,520 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 999 farms, averaging 135.7 acres in size and \$7,247 in value of land and buildings. Farm numbers have dropped about 23 percent from the peak of 1,360 reported in 1925, and land in farms has declined 21 percent since 1940 when 171,109 acres were recorded.

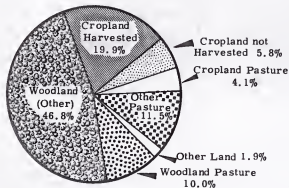
The topography is rolling to hilly, and is cut by numerous streams, many of which drain into the James River on the northwestern border of the county. Altitudes vary from about 500 to 825 feet above sea level. Temperatures average around 39 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 189 days, extending from around April 14 to October 20. Annual precipitation averages 43 inches, with June, July and August each averaging about 4.5 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Fire-cured tobacco is the largest source of farm income, but in recent years has declined in importance, and less than 30 percent of the total value of farm products sold now comes from this crop. Milk sales have increased tenfold since 1944 and now account for about 22 percent of total value of farm products sold. The most rapidly growing farm enterprise in recent years has been turkey raising which ranks third in importance. Cattle and calves are the fourth largest source of farm income and supply about 11 percent of total value of farm sales. Flue-cured tobacco is grown on less than 100 farms and this crop supplies much of the cash income for these farms and accounts for more than 5 percent of the county's total value of farm products sold.

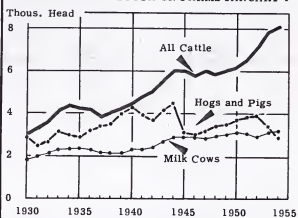
Nearly two-thirds of the area of the county is wooded and about 77,000 acres of woodland are included in farms. Forest products are an important source of income on many farms and in 1954 supplied nearly 4 percent of the value of all farm sales. A part, 9,967 acres, of the Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest lies in the county.

The county seat is in the town of Appomattox which in 1950 had a population of 1,094.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON APPOMATTOX COUNTY

Appomattox County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, March 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Appomattox County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

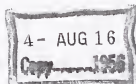
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



BEDFORD COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956



#50

X-HD1775

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Bedford County is situated on the highest elevations of the Piedmont Plateau. The James River forms the northern boundary, the Roanoke River the southern, and the Blue Ridge Mountains the western. In 1954 there were 349,184 acres in farms, 70.5 percent of the total area of 495,360 acres. This is the fifth largest county in the State. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, farms totaled 3,059 which averaged 114.1 acres in size and \$7,717 in value of land and buildings. Farms show a gradual decline from the peak number of 4,347 in 1935 and land in farms dropped steadily from the 398,198 acres recorded in the same year.

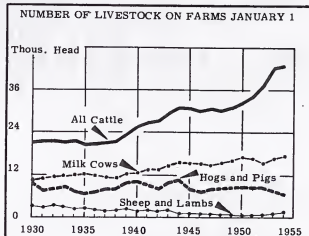
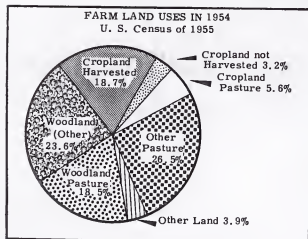
Altitudes range from about 800 feet above sea level in the southern half of the county to 3,800 and 4,200 on the highest mountain peaks in the northern and western sections. Temperatures vary widely, and average about 34 degrees in January and 76 in July. The frost free growing season is about 190 days extending from around April 15 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages 43 inches, with June and July averages about 4.25 inches and August 5 inches.

Bedford is one of the leading agricultural counties in the state and ranks fifth among all counties in value of milk sold. More than 40 percent of the value of all farm products sold is supplied by milk. Cattle and calves rank second in importance and these account for about 27 percent of farm sales. Poultry supplies about 10 percent of farm products sold. Tobacco, both flue and fire-cured, is grown on many farms and supplies nearly 10 percent of cash income. Wheat, apples, tomatoes and forest products are other sources of cash farm income.

Nearly one-half of the county is wooded. Farms had 147,000 acres of woodland and there were 15,000 acres in the Jefferson National Forest and 5,600 acres in the Blue Ridge Parkway. Forest products supplied nearly 5 percent of cash farm income in 1954.

The number of residential and part-time farms has been steadily increasing, and in 1954 nearly 54 percent of all farms were classified in these groups. Residential farms are those with less than \$250 of farm products sold. Part-time farms include those with value of products sold of \$250-\$1,199 and operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding value of farm products sold.

The county seat is in the town of Bedford which had a population of 4,061 in 1950.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON BEDFORD COUNTY

Bedford County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, co-operating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Bedford County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - January 1956



BLAND COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

X-HD 1775

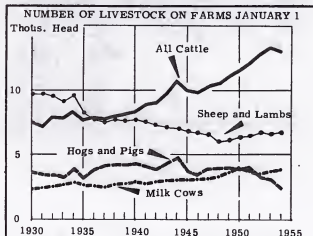
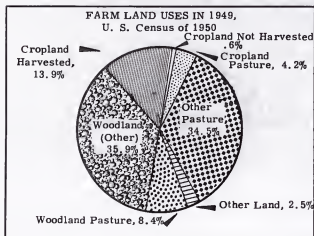
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Bland County is situated in the southern part of the Great Valley of Virginia and lies on the border of West Virginia. In 1954, there were 117,863 acres in farms, 50 percent of the county's area of 236,160 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 728 farms which averaged 161.9 acres in size and \$9,959 in value of land and buildings. The number of farms has been dropping since the maximum number of 918 was reported in 1940, but the average size of farms has been gradually increasing since 1930.

Ridges of the Allegheny Mountains extend across the county in a north-east and south-west direction, with broad valleys between the ridges. Elevations range from 2,000 feet along the streams to nearly 4,500 feet on the mountain peaks. In the valley, temperatures average about 33 degrees in January and 67 in July. The frost-free growing season averages about 160 days between May 1 and October 10. Annual precipitation averages about 40 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Livestock is the basic branch of agriculture, and nearly 50 percent of all farm land is in pasture. In 1949, approximately 94 percent of the value of all farm products sold came from livestock and livestock products. Cattle are the principal source of farm income and numbers increased rapidly during the past five years. Dairying has developed in recent years, so milk now ranks second in value of farm products sold. Sheep are also important on many farms.

About two-thirds of the area of the county is in woodland and saw mills provide employment for many people. About 3 percent of the value of farm products sold comes from forest products. About 55,000 acres of woodland were in farms in 1954 and 21,247 acres were included in the Jefferson National Forest.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON BLAND COUNTY

Bland County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Bland County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia

1954 Census of Agriculture - Bland County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



BRUNSWICK COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

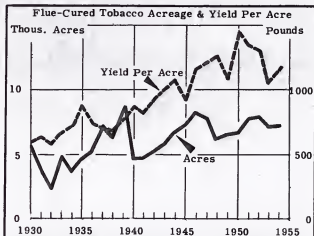
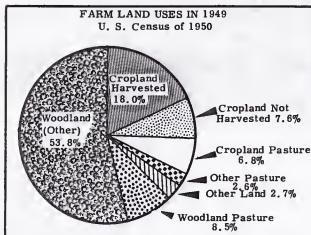
Brunswick County is located in the south-eastern part of the Piedmont Plateau and borders North Carolina on the south. In 1954, land in farms totaled 247,859 acres, 70 percent of the county's area of 370,560 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 2,650 farms which averaged 93.5 acres in size and \$6,971 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has shown an irregular trend during the past 30 years. After a slight increase between 1945 and 1950, the number of acres in 1954 was the smallest ever recorded. Number of farms has increased during each of the last two Census periods, and the 1954 enumeration is the largest since 1925 when there were 2,907 farms.

The topography is gently rolling, with altitudes only varying from 200 to 400 feet above sea level. Temperatures average 39 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 189 days, extending from around April 13 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages 46 inches. July and August each average over 5 inches. November, the driest month, has an average of 2.4 inches.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Tobacco ranks first in farm income and supplies about 71 percent of the total. Brunswick is the fourth largest producer of flue-cured tobacco among all counties in the state. Fire-cured tobacco is also grown. This county also ranks fourth among all counties in the production of cotton. Peanuts are grown on nearly 300 farms. Milk sales more than doubled during the past five years, and this product now supplies nearly 8 percent of the value of farm products sold. Cattle and hogs are important sources of farm income. This is the second largest county in the sale of forest products which supply nearly 5 percent of the total cash farm receipts.

Nearly two-thirds of the county is wooded, and farms contain more than 160,000 acres of woodland.

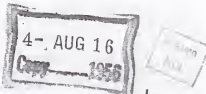
The largest cotton market in the state is at Brodnax, and there is a flue-cured tobacco market at Lawrenceville which is the county seat.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Brunswick County Economic Data. Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1951.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Brunswick County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.



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Division of Statistics
Richmond - January 1956



BUCHANAN COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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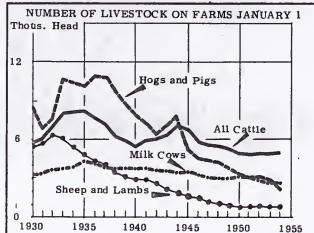
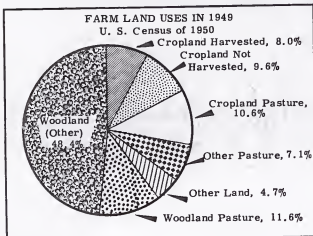
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#53

Buchanan County is located in the Appalachian Plateau of the southwestern part of the State, and borders on both Kentucky and West Virginia. In 1954, the land in farms amounted to 122,387 acres, only 33 percent of the total area of the county. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 2,256 farms, which averaged 54.2 acres in size and \$3,979 in value of land and buildings. The number of farms reached the peak of 3,058 in 1945 and has declined during the past ten years. Land in farms was greatest in 1920 when 234,833 acres were reported, and this was 61 percent of the total area of the county.

The topography of the county is characterized by many small streams separated by steep ridges. Altitudes vary widely from about 850 feet above sea level where the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River crosses the Kentucky border to nearly 3,800 feet on the Russell County border. The frost-free growing season usually falls between April 26 and October 18 and averages about 175 days. Annual precipitation averages about 48 inches, with the heaviest rainfall of over 5 inches in July.

Agriculture is much less important than mining or lumbering. Each of the latter employs more people and produces more income than farming. Most of the farms in 1954 sold less than \$250 of farm products and were classed as residential, and only 5 percent of all farms were commercial, which sold more than \$250 of farm products and had no other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. Burley tobacco, cattle and eggs supply most of the farm income. Forest products, such as timber, fence posts, mine props and poles are also important sources of farm income.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON BUCHANAN COUNTY

Buchanan County Economic data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1954.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Buchanan County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable. Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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Agricultural Estimates



CAMPBELL COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956

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Campbell County is situated on the southern Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 237,554 acres, 70 percent of the total area of 339,200 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 2,084 farms which averaged 114 acres in size and \$8,989 in value of land and buildings. Farm numbers have decreased more than one-third since 1935 when 3,315 farms were enumerated, and land in farms has declined 15 percent since the same year.

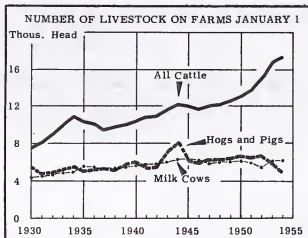
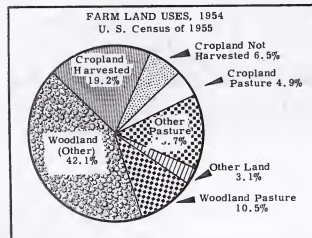
The topography is rolling and hilly. The James River forms the northern border and the Roanoke (Staunton) the southern. Altitudes range from around 600 feet above sea level in the river valleys to nearly 1,500 feet on mountain peaks. Temperatures average about 38 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 200 days extending from around April 10 to November 1. Annual precipitation averages 41 inches, with June, July and August averaging about 4 inches.

Agriculture is important in the county's economy, although manufacturing is the leading industry. Flue and fire-cured tobaccos are the principal sources of farm income and in recent years have contributed about 50 percent of the total value of all farm products sold. Milk has been rapidly increasing in importance, and sales in 1954 were almost three times as large as in 1944. Milk now ranks second in farm sales, supplying almost 20 percent of the total. Live-stock, mostly cattle and calves, is the third largest source of farm income and provides nearly 15 percent of the cash farm income. Chickens and eggs are important on many farms and these products supply about 9 percent of the county's total cash farm income.

Woodlands cover nearly 60 percent of the county's area. Farms contain 125,000 acres of woodland, and forest products supply nearly 5 percent of the cash farm income, in addition to fire-wood, fence posts and lumber for farm use.

Approximately 45 percent of all farms are classified as residential or part-time, but these farms produce much of their food requirements. The operators of many of these farms, or members of their families, are employed in the city of Lynchburg, and in the towns of Altavista and Brookneal.

The county seat is located at Rustburg.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CAMPBELL COUNTY

Campbell County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Campbell County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Campbell County, Virginia, U. S. Department of Agriculture, May 1911.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Campbell County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



CAROLINE COUNTY FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956

X-HD1775

V5A1

#55

Caroline County lies partly in the Coastal Plain and partly in the Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 155,757 acres, only 44.7 percent of the land area of 348,160 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 1,169 farms averaging 133.2 acres in size and \$10,191 in value of land and buildings. Farm numbers have been steadily declining since 1935 when 2,578 were enumerated, and land in farms has dropped 40 percent from the 264,279 acres recorded in the same year.

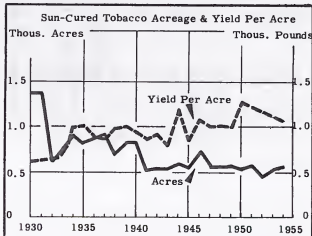
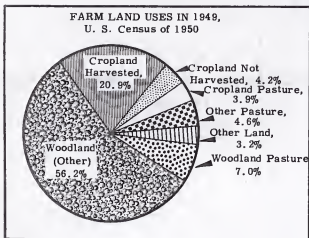
The topography is level to gently rolling with altitudes ranging from 200 to 300 feet above sea level. Temperatures average about 37 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 185 days, extending from around April 20 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages about 41 inches.

Agriculture is no longer the leading industry, but it is still important in the county's economy. Farm income is derived from many products as there is great diversity in crops and livestock. Poultry is the principal source of cash farm income, but milk is a close second. The former accounts for about 18 percent of the total value of farm products sold, and the latter 16 percent. Cattle and calves supply about 13 percent of the value of farm sales; soybeans, sun-cured tobacco, and forest products each about 12 percent; hogs about 8 percent; wheat, oats and barley about 7 percent; and vegetables 3 percent.

The A. P. Hill Military Reservation covers a large portion of the county.

About two-thirds of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, or those with value of products sold of \$250-\$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products.

Bowling Green is the county seat.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CAROLINE COUNTY

Caroline County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Caroline County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Caroline County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE



CARROLL COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - January 1956

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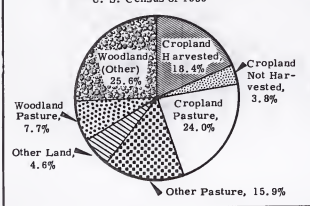
Carroll County is situated in the southern part of the Blue Ridge area and borders North Carolina. In 1954, the land in farms totaled 232,709 acres, 73 percent of the county's area of 317,440 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 3,757 farms, which averaged 61.9 acres in size and \$6,310 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms reached the peak of 4,185 in 1945, but the largest area in farms was 281,594 acres in 1910.

The topography of the county is hilly and mountainous except for a small section along the southern border. Most of the area is on a plateau where elevations vary from 2,000 to 3,500 feet above sea level. All streams on the plateau flow into the New River which cuts across the northwest corner of the county. The land drops steeply from the plateau into the Blue Ridge foothills where elevations range from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. Temperatures vary, depending upon the elevation, but on the plateau, average about 35 degrees in January and 74 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 170 days from around April 20 to October 10. Annual precipitation averages about 45 inches.

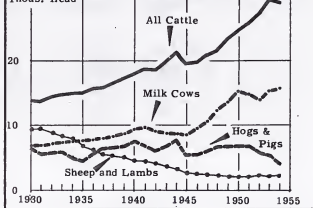
Agriculture employs more people than any other industry, but in recent years the value of products added by manufacturing has exceeded the value of farm products sold. Farm income is derived from many products, the most important of which are milk, cattle, apples, chickens, eggs, and vegetables. Milk production has increased rapidly and in 1954 was nearly five times as large as in 1939. Some of the most productive apple orchards in the State are located on the slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

In 1954, about 69 percent of all farms were classed as part-time or residential farms. The former are those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,200 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Residential farms sold less than \$250 of farm products. There were 480 farms, or 13 percent of the total, with less than 10 acres. In contrast, there were 68 farms of 260 or more acres, and 62 farms sold \$5,000 or more of farm products.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949,
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1
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OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CARROLL COUNTY

Carroll County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Carroll County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 442, September 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Carroll County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

X-HD1775
V5A1

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Charles City County lies in that part of the Coastal Plain known as the Lower Peninsula of Virginia. It is almost surrounded by water with the James River on the south and part of the west, and the Chickahominy River on the north and east. In 1954, land in farms totaled 45,875 acres, only 39 percent of the county's area of 117,760 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 301 farms averaging 152.4 acres in size and \$11,181 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has only declined about 6 percent during the past ten years, but is now considerably less than the 80,549 acres recorded in 1910. Number of farms has dropped about 30 percent in ten years, and is now only about one-third of the number in 1910.

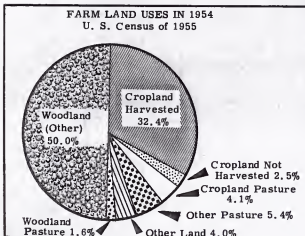
The topography is level to gently rolling, with elevations varying from sea level to 150 feet. Temperatures average about 40 degrees in January and 79 in July. The frost free growing season is approximately 207 days, extending from around April 5 to October 29. Annual precipitation averages 43 inches.

Although most of the inhabitants of the county are employed in Richmond or in commercial lumber plants, agriculture is of great importance in the county's economy. The value of farm products sold in recent years has averaged over \$800,000, and many of the part-time farms produce a large part of their food requirements. The leading sources of cash farm income are wheat, with 19 percent of the total; cattle and calves, 16 percent; soybeans, 14 percent; corn, 13 percent; oats and barley, 10 percent; poultry, 7 percent; forest products, nearly 6 percent; and milk and hogs each about 5 percent. Some of the finest grain and livestock farms in the state are found in the James River Valley in this county.

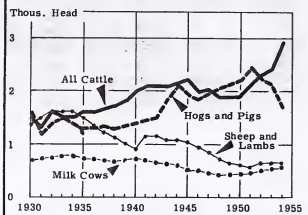
Approximately three-fourths of the farms are classified as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 value of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.

The county seat is located at Charles City.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, November 1954.

Economic Land Classification of Charles City County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 381, November 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Charles City County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

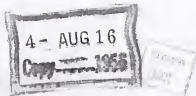
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956



CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954



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Chesterfield County is situated in the east-central part of Virginia and lies partly in the Tidewater Plain and partly on the Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 78,592 acres, only 26 percent of the county's area of 297,600 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 910 farms, averaging 86.4 acres in size and \$10,679 in value of land and buildings. Farms have been decreasing rapidly in recent years, and are now only 38 percent of the 2,407 in the peak year of 1935. Land in farms is now about one half as much as in that year.

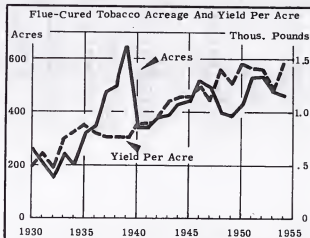
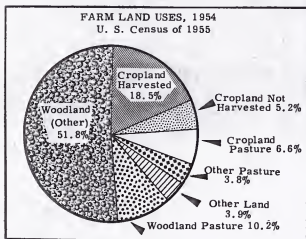
The land is level to gently rolling with some steep banks along streams which flow into the James and Appomattox Rivers, which form the northern, southern and eastern boundaries. Elevations range from about 20 feet above sea level to 360 feet. Temperatures average about 39 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 200 days, extending from around April 10 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages about 42 inches.

Agriculture now plays a minor role in the county's economy, but there are excellent poultry, dairy and livestock farms. The value of all farm products sold amounts to over 1 1/2 million dollars. Poultry is the leading source of cash farm income and supplies over 40 percent of the total, milk ranks second with nearly 20 percent of the total, flue-cured tobacco provides about 16 percent, cattle and calves over 10 percent, hogs almost 7 percent, and forest products nearly 5 percent.

About two-thirds of the county is in woodland, of which nearly 50,000 acres are on farms. Commercial forests supply large quantities of lumber and pulp-wood.

Commercial farms comprise only one third of all farms and the remaining two thirds are classified as residential or part time. These farms are those with less than \$250 of farm products sold, and those with value of products sold of \$250-\$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is at Chesterfield.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Chesterfield County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1952.

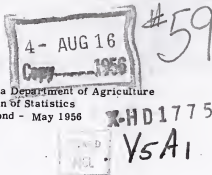
1954 Census of Agriculture - Chesterfield County, Virginia Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956



CUMBERLAND COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

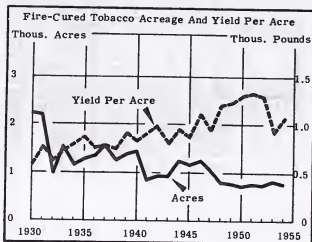
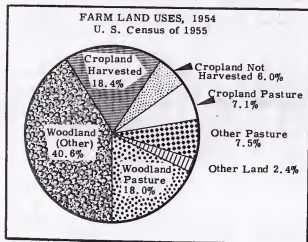
Cumberland County lies in the central Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 119,410 acres, 64.8 percent of the county's area of 184,320 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 977 farms, averaging 122.2 acres in size and \$7,331 in value of land and buildings. The number of farms has dropped steadily since the peak in 1935 when 1,537 were enumerated. Land in farms has also declined since the 159,219 acres reported that year.

The land is level or slightly rolling, and altitudes range from 200 to 500 feet above sea level. The James River is on the northern border and the Appomattox River forms the southern and southwestern boundaries. Temperatures average about 39 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 195 days, extending from around April 10 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages about 40 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Commercial chicken broiler production has grown amazingly since 1950. Poultry is the chief source of cash farm income and now supplies more than 36 percent of the value of all farm sales. Tobacco ranks second and the four types grown provide about 28 percent of the farm income. Value of milk sales has tripled in the past 10 years and nearly 18 percent of total cash farm sales comes from this source. Cattle, calves and hogs also provide a large part of farm income. Forest products are large sources of income on many farms, and account for nearly 5 percent of the value of all farm sales.

Nearly two-thirds of the county is in woodland. Farms include 70,000 acres, the Cumberland State Forest over 15,000 acres, and the remainder is in commercial forests. Pulpwood, lumber and other forest products are important sources of revenue.

There are no incorporated towns within the county, but Farmville, a large and important town, is just across the Appomattox River. The county seat is located at Cumberland.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1954.

Economic Land Classification of Cumberland County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Cumberland County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - January 1956



DICKENSON COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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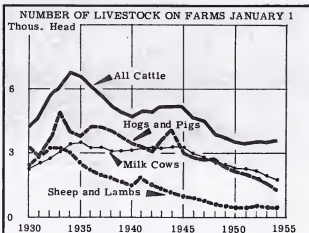
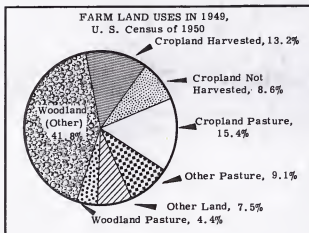
Dickenson County is situated on the Appalachian Plateau bordering Kentucky on the crest of the Cumberland Mountains. In 1954, there were 66,995 acres in farms, 31 percent of the total area of the county of 214,400 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,682 farms which averaged 39.8 acres in size and \$3,796 in value of land and buildings. The number of farms has been dropping since 1945 when 2,340 farms were reported, the greatest in the history of the county. Land in farms has been steadily declining since 1935 when 122,907 acres were reported.

The topography of the county is mountainous and is broken by numerous streams in deep, narrow valleys. Elevations vary from 1,200 feet above sea level along the Pound River in the northwestern part of the county to about 3,200 feet on the northwest border. Temperatures average about 36 degrees in January and 72 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 175 days from around April 25 to October 15. Annual precipitation averages about 49 inches.

Mining is the principal industry and agriculture is limited by the steep terrain. Nearly 50 percent of the farm land is wooded, 25 percent is in pasture, and less than 10 percent is in crops. Corn and hay are the principal crops. Slightly more than 100 acres of burley tobacco are grown, but this is the largest source of cash farm income. Some cattle, eggs and milk are also sold, however, most of the farm produce is consumed in farm households.

Farms classed as residential, those which sold less than \$250 of farm products, numbered 1,381 or nearly 82 percent of all farms. There were only 114 farms with 100 acres or more, and 358 farms were under 10 acres in size.

Approximately three-fourths of the area of the county is wooded. About 32,000 acres of woodlands were on farms, 8,853 acres in the Jefferson National Forest and the remainder in timber and mining tracts. Lumber is an important source of the county's income.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON DICKENSON COUNTY

Dickenson County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Dickenson County, Virginia Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



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DINWIDDIE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Dinwiddie County lies mostly in the southeastern part of the Piedmont Plateau. However, the eastern section of the county is in the Coastal Plain. In 1954, land in farms totaled 190,848 acres, 59 percent of the county's area of 324,480 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 1,636 farms which averaged 116.7 acres in size and \$8,727 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has been declining slowly since 1935 when 232,196 acres were recorded, and number of farms dropped one-fourth from the 2,189 farms enumerated in that year.

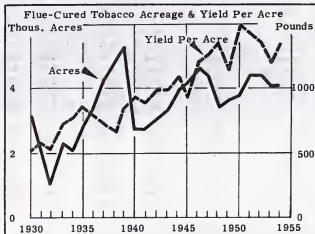
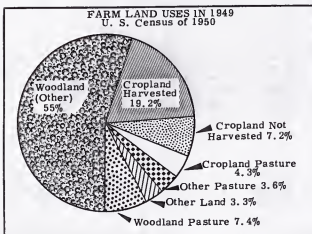
The topography is generally level or slightly rolling with very small variations in elevation, which range from about 50 feet above sea level in the east to around 400 feet in the west. The frost free growing season is about 200 days, extending from around April 10 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages about 43 inches.

Agriculture is the county's leading industry. Flue-cured tobacco is the chief source of cash farm income, and accounts for 52 percent of the total. Fire-cured tobacco, peanuts, cotton, and small grains are also important crops. Peanuts, with about 8 percent of the value of farm sales, ranks second. Dairy products provide about 7 percent of the total, with sales in 1954 about 30 percent larger than in 1950. Hogs, cattle and calves, poultry, and forest products supply considerable income on many farms.

Nearly 75 percent of the county's area is wooded, and farms contain 122,000 acres of woodland. Lumber and pulpwood are important in the county's economy.

Residential and part-time farms make up about 35 percent of the total. Such farms include those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located at Dinwiddie.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON DINWIDDIE COUNTY

Dinwiddie County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Dinwiddie County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Dinwiddie County, Virginia Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - July 1956

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ESSEX COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

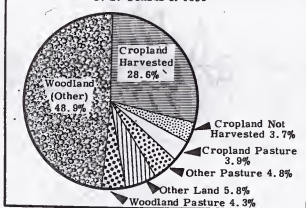
Essex County lies in the Coastal Plain on Virginia's Middle Peninsula with the Rappahannock River as its northern boundary. In 1954, land in farms totaled 107,888 acres, around 67 percent of the county's area of 160,000 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 613 farms averaging 176.0 acres in size and \$12,978 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has dropped since 1945, but land in farms has shown little change.

The topography is low and flat, with elevations ranging from sea level to a little less than 200 feet. Temperatures average 37 degrees in January and 76 in July. The frost free growing season is about 193 days, extending from around April 15 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages 42 inches.

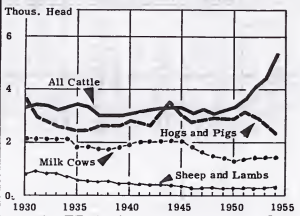
Agriculture is the leading industry. The value of farm products amounts to nearly one and one-half million dollars per year. Farm sales for 1954 were divided as follows: field crops, 50.7 percent of the total; vegetables, 2.6 percent; dairy products, 4.6 percent; poultry, 13.1 percent; livestock, 25.1 percent; and forest products, 3.6 percent. The most noticeable changes in recent years have been the increase in livestock sales and the decrease in vegetables. Soybeans is now the leading crop in acres planted, and supplies about 11 percent of the total cash farm income. However, wheat still has a larger cash value with nearly 19 percent of the county's total value of farm products sold. Cattle and calf sales now account for nearly 18 percent of the total, corn about 11 percent, and hogs slightly over 6 percent. Milk sales increased threefold during the past ten years, and now provides nearly 5 percent of the total farm sales.

Nearly sixty percent of all farms are classified as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 value of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ESSEX COUNTY

Essex County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, May 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Essex County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 433, March 1950.

Soil Survey of Essex County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Essex County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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FLOYD COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - January 1956

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Floyd County lies in the southern part of the Blue Ridge Plateau. In 1955, there were 202,367 acres in farms, nearly 83 percent of the county's area of 245,120 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 2,160 farms averaging 93.7 acres in size and \$6,196 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has declined about 10 percent since reaching the peak in 1935. Total acres in farms has shown a slight drop during the past few years, but land in farms is now only about 18 percent below the record acreage of 238,433 in 1920. Approximately 18 percent of all farms in 1954 were less than 30 acres in size.

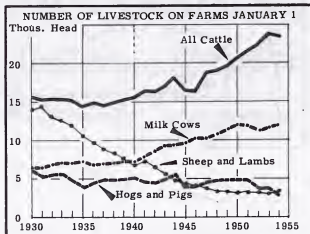
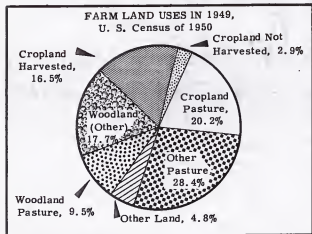
The topography is rolling with some steep hills and peaks. Soils vary from sandy to clay and are well suited for grass land farming. Nearly 50 percent of farm lands are used for pasturing livestock. Altitudes range from 2,000 to 3,300 feet. Temperatures average about 40 degrees in January and 76 in July. Annual precipitation averages about 49 inches.

Agriculture is the principal source of employment and income. Livestock supply nearly 90 percent of farm income. Milk, cattle, and chickens and eggs have all increased in importance during the past five years. Milk sales have nearly doubled since 1944.

About one-half of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those selling less than \$250 of farm products or with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.

Nearly one-third of the area of the county is woodland and forest products make up about 6 percent of the total value of farm products sold.

The Blue Ridge Parkway, containing nearly 3,000 acres of the county's area, runs on the eastern and southeastern borders. Floyd, the county seat, is the only incorporated town and in 1950 had a population of 493.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON FLOYD COUNTY

Floyd County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, August 1954.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Floyd County, Virginia Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956

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FLUVANNA COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Fluvanna County is located in the central part of the Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 113,749 acres, 63 percent of the county's area of 180,480 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 778 farms, averaging 146.2 acres in size and \$9,556 in value of land and buildings. Farms have steadily declined in number since 1,367 were enumerated in 1935, but land in farms has shown little change during the past 10 years and is now only 13 percent less than in 1935.

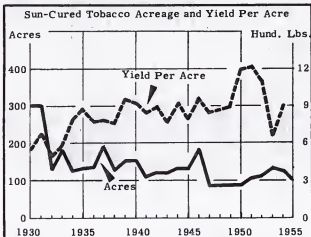
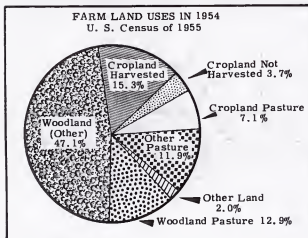
The land is rolling, and elevations only range from 250 to 500 feet above sea level. Temperatures average about 37 degrees in January and 75 in July. The frost free growing season averages nearly 190 days, extending from about April 15 to October 20. Annual precipitation averages nearly 42 inches.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Livestock provides nearly one half of the cash farm income, with cattle and calves supplying 36 percent and hogs 11 percent. Poultry ranks second and provides about 22 percent of the total value of all farm sales. Milk sales increased nearly tenfold during the past 10 years, and this product now ranks third, with about 13 percent of the total. Tobacco is only grown on a few farms but supplies about 5 percent of the cash income. Forest products supply nearly 10 percent of the value of farm products sold.

More than two-thirds of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. The former sold less than \$250 of farm products, and the latter includes those farms with value of products sold of \$250-\$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Most of these farms produce a large part of their food requirements.

The county seat is located at Palmyra.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON FLUVANNA COUNTY

Fluvanna County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, August 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Fluvanna County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 371, July 1945.

Soil Survey of Fluvanna County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Fluvanna County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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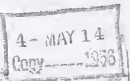
FRANKLIN COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956

X-HD1775

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Franklin County lies partly in the Piedmont Plateau and partly in the Blue Ridge Province in the south-central part of the State. This county ranks seventh in size among all counties in the State. In 1954, land in farms amounted to 313,351 acres, 68 percent of the county's area of 459,520 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 2,941 farms which averaged 108.5 acres in size and \$6,459 in value of land and buildings.

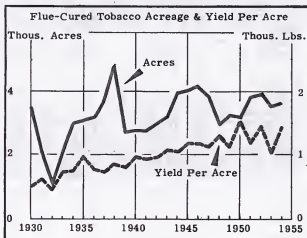
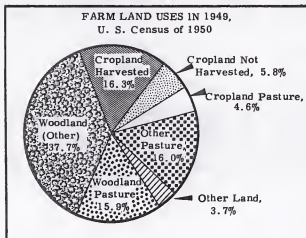
Altitudes range from about 900 feet in the eastern part to nearly 3,000 feet on the northern and western borders. Temperatures average about 38 degrees in January and 75 in July. The frost-free season extends from about April 15 to October 22 and averages 190 days. Annual precipitation averages 45 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Flue-cured tobacco is the largest source of farm income, although milk and cattle sales have been increasing steadily during the past 15 years. Fruit and poultry are also important farm enterprises.

About three-fifths of the county's area is woodland, of which 168,000 acres are in farms. Sales of forest products are an important source of income on many farms.

One-half of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 value of products sold, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 or more days off farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. These farms produce some of their food requirements.

Rocky Mount is the largest town and is the county seat. A tobacco market is located there.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, June 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Franklin County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

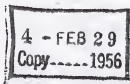
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



GILES COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - January 1956



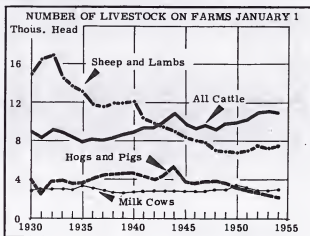
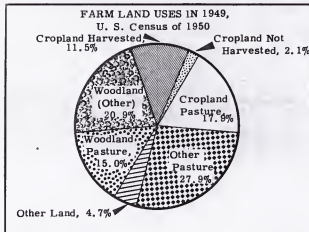
Giles County is situated in the southwestern part of Virginia and borders the State of West Virginia. In 1954, there were 108,514 acres in farms, about 48 percent of the county's area of 227,840 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 916 farms which averaged 118.5 acres in size and \$8,601 in value of land and buildings. The number of farms has been declining since 1935 when 1,556 were enumerated, and land in farms is now the smallest since 1890 when 157,607 acres were recorded.

Most of the county lies on the ridges of the Allegheny Mountains, but there are numerous valleys where the land is well suited for farming. The New River flows across the county and cuts through the mountains at Narrows. Elevations range from about 1,500 feet above sea level where the New River leaves the county to nearly 4,400 feet on Bald Knob. In the valleys, temperatures average about 36 degrees in January and 74 in July. Annual precipitation averages 38 inches. The frost-free growing season is about 175 days, extending from around April 23 to October 15.

Agriculture is now of much less importance than it was prior to 1940, and more people are engaged in manufacturing than in farming. However, there are some excellent livestock, dairy and fruit farms. Cattle and calves lead in value of farm products sold, followed in order by milk and cream, sheep and lambs, and chickens and eggs.

More than 70 percent of the farms were classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those with less than \$250 of farm products sold, and those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding value of farm products sold.

About one-half of the county is in woodland. There are nearly 50,000 acres in the Jefferson National Forest and about 37,000 acres of woodland are in farms. Pearisburg is the county seat and in 1950 had a population of 2,005.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON GILES COUNTY

Giles County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, November 1954.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Giles County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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#67

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Gloucester County lies in the Coastal Plain at the southeastern end of Virginia's Middle Peninsula. It is half surrounded by water with the York River on one side and Chesapeake Bay and Mobjack Bay on the other. In 1954, land in farms totaled 52,458 acres, about 36 percent of the county's area of 144,000 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 596 farms averaging .88 acres in size and \$9,254 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1935.

Temperatures average 40 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 202 days, extending from around April 11 to October 30. Annual precipitation averages 47 inches.

Agriculture is the main industry and cash receipts from the sale of farm products usually exceed one million dollars annually. In 1954, this income was about equally divided between crops and livestock. Field crops, mostly corn, wheat and soybeans, led the field, accounting for more than 40 percent of the total. This was a sharp contrast with 1949 when field crops made up 24 percent of the total. The rapid expansion of soybeans in recent years is mainly responsible for the higher returns received from field crops.

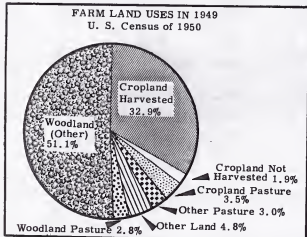
Income from poultry products, mostly eggs, has decreased sharply within the last ten years. In 1944, poultry accounted for nearly half of the county's total cash income from farming; by 1949 the proportion had dropped to 37 percent and by 1954 to 20 percent. Income from meat animals, mostly beef cattle, increased from 12 percent of the total in 1949 to 17 percent in 1954. For the same period, receipts from dairying increased from 4.8 to 5.8 percent of the total.

Daffodils, raised for both blossoms and bulbs, is an important crop in the county, and Gloucester is the leading county in the State in this specialty.

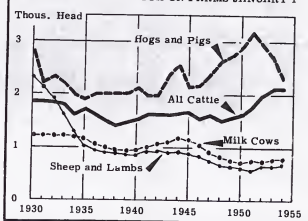
Surrounding waters are rich in oysters, crabs and fish which makes the seafood industry an important source of income. The Virginia Fisheries Laboratory, which conducts research in the seafood industry, is located at Gloucester Point.

Many small farmers supplement their income from fishing. In fact more than two-thirds of the farms in the county are classified as residential or part-time. Such farms are those which sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON GLOUCESTER COUNTY

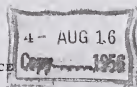
Gloucester County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, May 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Gloucester County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Gloucester County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956



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GOOCHLAND COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Goochland County lies in the east-central part of the Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 105,104 acres, only 56.8 percent of the county's area of 184,960 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 741 farms averaging 141.8 acres in size, and \$13,453 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has steadily declined since the peak was reached in 1940. Land in farms dropped about 18 percent between 1945 and 1955.

The topography is generally rolling, with altitudes ranging from about 150 feet above sea level along the James River, which forms the southern boundary, to nearly 500 feet in the northwest corner of the county. Temperatures average about 35 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is approximately 193 days, extending from around April 10 to October 20. Annual precipitation averages nearly 41 inches.

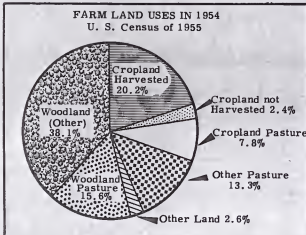
Agriculture is the principal industry. Cattle and calves rank first as a source of cash farm income with nearly 30 percent of the total; however, milk is a close second with 23 percent. Poultry, including chickens, eggs and turkeys, supply about 21 percent of the value of farm products sold, and hogs nearly 12 percent. Thus livestock and live-stock products account for about 95 percent of cash farm income. Sales of broiler chickens increased more than three-fold during the past five years, and milk sales went up 20 percent in the same period. Sun-cured tobacco, which is the principal crop sold, has shown little change in production during the past five years, and now supplies less than 6 percent of the county's cash farm income.

About 70 percent of the county's area is in woodland. Farms contain about 56,000 acres of woodland, and nearly 5 percent of the value of all farm products sold are supplied by forests.

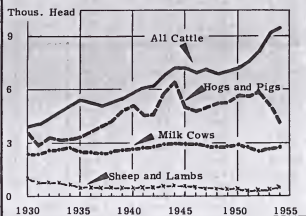
Almost two-thirds of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 value of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms, however, produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located at Goochland.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON GOOCHLAND COUNTY

Goochland County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Goochland County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 421, July 1949.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Goochland County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



GRAYSON COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
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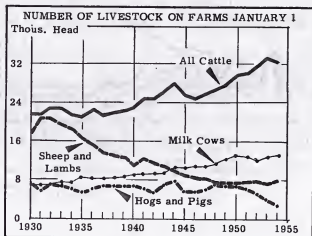
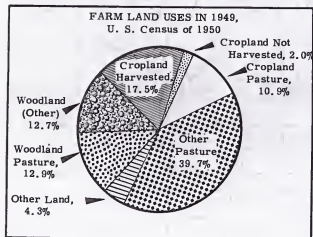
Grayson County is located in the southwestern part of Virginia on the Blue Ridge Plateau, and borders both North Carolina and Tennessee. In 1954, farm land totaled 226,302 acres, 78 percent of the total county area of 288,640 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 2,626 farms which averaged 86.2 acres in size and \$7,707 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has been declining slowly during the past 10 years and is now about the same as in 1920. Acres in farms remained unchanged between 1950 and 1955, but are about 11 percent below the acreage recorded in 1935.

The topography is hilly to mountainous. Much level land is found along the streams and in high coves. The general elevation ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level, but the highest mountain peaks in the State, Mount Rogers 5,720 feet, and Whitetop 5,520 feet, are located in the southwestern part of the county. Temperature varies widely, depending upon the elevation. The frost-free growing season, except on the mountains, is from 160 to 170 days. Annual precipitation averages between 40 and 45 inches.

Agriculture is still the backbone of the county's economy, although manufacturing has been growing in importance during the past 10 years. Livestock and livestock products supply more than 90 percent of the value of farm sales. Cattle, calves, and milk are the principal sources of farm income, but sheep, eggs, and hogs are also important on many farms. Milk sales have nearly doubled during the past 10 years and farm income from milk is rapidly approaching the value of cattle and calves sold. Approximately 50 percent of farm lands is in open pasture and an additional 13 percent is woodland pasture.

In 1954, almost two-thirds of all farms were classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those with less than \$250 of farm products, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.

About one-third of the total area is in woodland, of which nearly 65,000 acres are in farms and about 13,000 acres in the Jefferson National Forest.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON GRAYSON COUNTY

Grayson County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, August 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Grayson County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 392, March 1946.

Soil Survey of Grayson County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1930.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Grayson County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



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GREENE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Greene County lies in the north-central part of the Piedmont Plateau with the Blue Ridge Mountains on its western border. In 1954, land in farms totaled 67,311 acres, 68.7 percent of the county's area of 97,920 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 662 farms which averaged 101.7 acres in size and \$5,490 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms dropped nearly one-third since 1935 when the peak of 908 farms was enumerated. Land in farms is now about 20 percent less than in 1935.

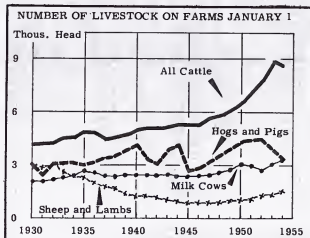
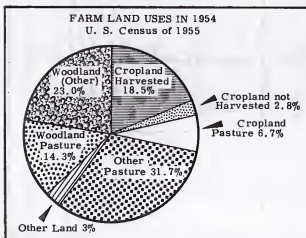
The topography in the central and eastern part of the county is rolling to hilly with elevations from 600 to 1,000 feet above sea level, but in the western and northern sections the land is steep, and only the coves and foothills are suited for agriculture. Elevations of the foothills and mountain ridges range from 1,000 to 3,500 feet. Temperatures vary widely, but average about 34 degrees in January and 75 in July. The frost free growing season averages around 175 days, extending from about April 26 to October 18. Annual precipitation averages about 43 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Livestock and livestock products now supply most of the cash farm income. In recent years turkey production has expanded rapidly, and now turkey sales account for about 40 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Cattle and calves provide about 20 percent of the cash income; chickens and eggs nearly 15 percent; milk 10 percent; hogs almost 10 percent; the remainder comes from sheep and lambs, horticultural specialties and forest products.

About 14,000 acres of the Shenandoah National Park are located in the county.

More than a fourth of all farms are less than 30 acres in size, and almost two-thirds of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. The former includes those farms with less than \$250 value of products sold, and the latter those with value of products sold of \$250-\$1,199 and operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.

The county seat is in the town of Stanardsville.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON GREENE COUNTY

Green County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Greene County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 372, July 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Greene County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
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GREENSVILLE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Greensville County is situated in both the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain and borders North Carolina on the south. In 1954, land in farms totaled 120,966 acres, 63 percent of the county's area of 192,640 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,161 farms which averaged 104.2 acres in size and \$7,288 in value of land and buildings.

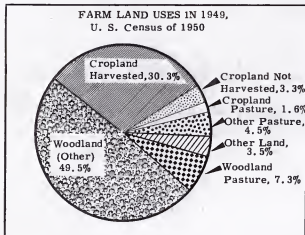
The eastern part of the county is low, being only 40 to 60 feet above sea level. The land rises gently to about 400 feet in the western part. The frost free growing season is about 190 days, extending from around April 15 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages about 47 inches.

Manufacturing has increased considerably in the past ten years, and now employs a large number of people, but agriculture is still of great importance in the county's economy. Three crops, peanuts, tobacco, and cotton, supply over 70 percent of the cash farm income. The leading crop is peanuts which provides nearly 36 percent of the value of farm sales; flue-cured tobacco is second with about 21 percent of the total; and cotton is third with 15 percent. This is the second largest cotton producing county in the state. Hogs account for about 10 percent of farm sales, and the remainder comes from cattle, calves and grain crops. Dairy and poultry products supply only about 4 percent of cash sales.

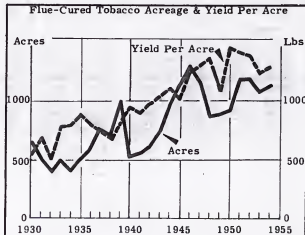
About 70 percent of the area of the county is wooded. Farms contain 75,000 acres of woodland, and sale of forest products provides 3 percent of the total value of farm products sold.

The county seat is located in the town of Emporia.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949,
U. S. Census of 1950



Flue-Cured Tobacco Acreage & Yield Per Acre



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON GREENSVILLE COUNTY

Greensville County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, December 1951.
1954 Census of Agriculture - Greensville County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

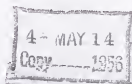
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Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956



HALIFAX COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954



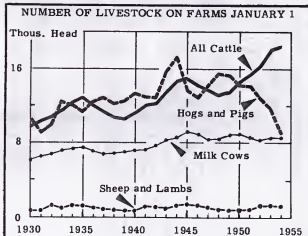
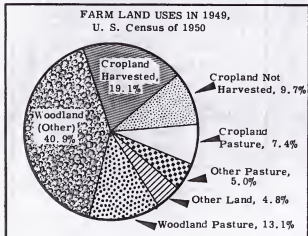
Halifax County is located in the south-central part of Virginia on the border of North Carolina. This county ranks fourth in size among all counties in the State. In 1954, land in farms totaled 420,176 acres, 81 percent of the county's area of 517,120 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 4,751 farms, averaging 88.4 acres in size and \$7,449 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has been declining since the peak of 5,981 was reached in 1930, and land in farms has been decreasing since 1945 when 478,004 acres were recorded.

The topography consists of a gently rolling plateau which is dissected by the valleys of many streams. The prevailing slope is southeastward with elevations ranging from about 300 to 600 feet above sea level. The frost-free growing season averages about 200 days, extending from around April 10 to October 20. Annual precipitation averages nearly 43 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Flue-cured tobacco supplies nearly 90 percent of the value of farm sales. Halifax is the second largest tobacco producing county in the State and in 1949 ranked 16th among all tobacco producing counties in the United States. Cattle, milk, poultry and forest products provide most of the remaining farm income. Milk sales have increased rapidly during the past ten years, but less than 3 percent of the all-farm sales comes from this source. There are also some fine herds of beef cattle in the county; however, livestock sales furnish only about 3.5 percent of all farm sales.

Nearly one-half of the area of the county is in woodland, of which 216,000 acres are in farms. There are many saw mills and lumber plants in the county and forest products supply considerable income on many farms.

South Boston is the largest town and is the second largest tobacco market in the State. A milk manufacturing plant is also located there. The town of Halifax is the county seat.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON HALIFAX COUNTY

Halifax County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1951.

Economic Land Classification of Halifax County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 86, April 1943.

Soil Survey of Halifax County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, March 1938.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Halifax County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

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HANOVER COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Hanover County is located in both the Coastal Plain and Piedmont Plateau of central Virginia. In 1954, land in farms totaled 178,869 acres, 60 percent of the county's area of 298,240 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,541 farms averaging 116.1 acres in size and \$11,517 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms reached the peak in 1925 when 2,671 were enumerated. Since 1945 farms have dropped rapidly. Land in farms has slowly declined since 1920 when 243,999 acres were recorded, and the present acreage is about 27 percent less than in that year.

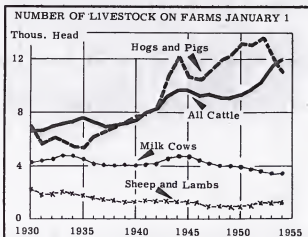
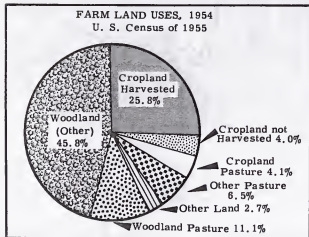
The topography of the county is gently rolling, with some level lands in the Chickahominy and Pamunky River valleys which form the southern and northern boundaries. Elevations range from about sea level to 300 feet. Temperatures average about 37 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 183 days, extending from around April 20 to October 20. Annual precipitation averages about 41 inches, with June, July and August each averaging about 4.5 inches.

Agriculture is an important source of the county's income, and sales of farm products in recent years have amounted to nearly 4 million dollars. Poultry is the principal farm product and contributes nearly 35 percent of the total value of sales of farm products. This is the sixth leading broiler producing county in the state. Milk, with about 15 percent of farm sales, ranks second, followed closely by cattle and calves with 12 percent of the total, and vegetables with about 10 percent. Hogs, small grains, soybeans, forest products and tobacco are also important sources of cash income on many farms.

Slightly more than one half of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold.

About three-fifths of the county's area is wooded, and farms contain more than 100,000 acres of woodland. There are many plants which produce excelsior, lumber, millwork and fence posts.

Ashland is the largest town and is the site of Randolph Macon College. The county seat is at Hanover.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON HANOVER COUNTY

Hanover County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, March 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Hanover County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 391, March 1946.

Soil Survey of Hanover County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1906.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Hanover County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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Agricultural Estimates



HENRY COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - April 1956

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Henry County is situated in the southern Piedmont and borders North Carolina on the south. In 1954, land in farms totaled 119,367 acres, 48 percent of the county's area of 246,400 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,374 farms, averaging 86.9 acres in size and \$7,568 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has been dropping rapidly since 1945 when 2,326 were recorded and land in farms has been steadily declining since 189,201 acres were listed in 1935.

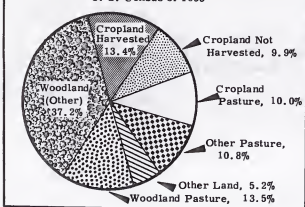
Altitudes range from 600 to 1,000 feet above sea level, with a few high points reaching 1,400 feet. Temperatures average about 40 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 195 days, extending from around April 15 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages about 47 inches.

Agriculture now has a minor place in the county's economy, but the value of farm products in recent years has amounted to about \$1,500,000 annually. Tobacco is the most important crop in value and accounts for about 65 percent of all farm sales. Cattle supply nearly 17 percent of value of sales and milk about 12 percent. Acreage of hay and pasture has been increasing rapidly in recent years, while the acreage of corn and wheat has declined.

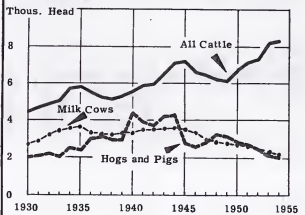
About three-fifths of the area of the county is woodland and nearly 61,000 acres of such land is on farms. Almost 70 percent of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 value of products sold, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 or more days of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms, however, produce some of their food requirements.

The county seat is in the city of Martinsville, which in 1950 had a population of 17,251. A tobacco market is located there.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949,
U. S. Census of 1950



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON HENRY COUNTY

Henry County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, August 1954.

Economic Land Classification of Henry County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 93, March 1944.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Henry County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

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#75

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Isle of Wight County is located in the southern part of the Coastal Plain. In 1954, land in farms totaled 135,760 acres, 66 percent of the county's land area of 205,440 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,003 farms which averaged 135.4 acres in size and \$22,398 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has been declining slowly in recent years. Number of farms has dropped rapidly, and the present number is 44 percent less than the peak of 1,779 enumerated in 1920.

The land is mostly level and is often swampy along the streams. Elevations vary from about sea level to 100 feet. The frost-free growing season averages about 190 days, extending from around April 15 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages almost 48 inches.

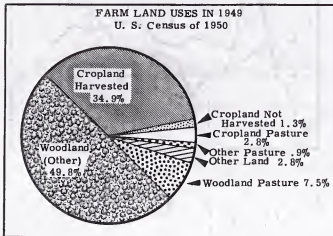
Isle of Wight is one of the leading agricultural counties in the State, and is especially noted for its hams, peanuts, and watermelons. This county ranks second among all peanut producing counties in the State, and in 1949 was the 10th largest peanut producing county in the United States. Peanuts account for nearly 60 percent of the cash farm income. Hogs are second with about 19 percent of the total. Other important sources of farm income are milk, grains, poultry, and cattle. Watermelons are also grown on many farms, and Isle of Wight is the leading county in the State in the production of this crop. Average yields per acre of corn and peanuts are both considerably above the State averages.

Smithfield is the principal town and is an important meat packing center, where hams, bacon and sausage are processed in large quantities.

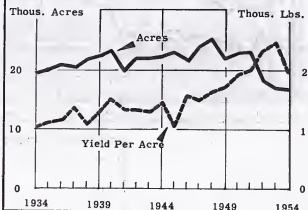
Approximately 60 percent of the county's area is wooded, and farms contain about 71,000 acres of woodland. Lumber and pulpwood are important products.

The county seat is located at Isle of Wight.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949
U. S. Census of 1950



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OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY

Isle of Wight County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, Nov. 1951.

Economic Land Classification of Isle of Wight County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 430, Jan. 1950.

Soil Survey of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 1941.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1958

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#76

JAMES CITY COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

James City County lies in the Coastal Plain, on that part known as the Lower Peninsula of Virginia, between the York and the James Rivers. In 1954, land in farms totaled 40,412 acres, almost 43 percent of the county's area of 94,720 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 227 farms averaging 178 acres in size and \$23,870 in value of land and buildings.

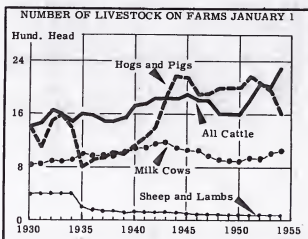
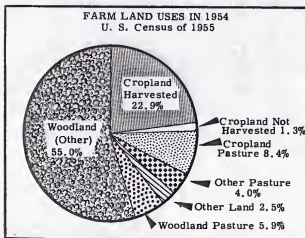
The topography is generally level, with elevations ranging from sea level to slightly more than 100 feet. Temperatures average 40 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 202 days, extending from around April 11 to October 30. Annual precipitation averages 47 inches.

Agriculture now employs only a small percentage of the county's population, but it remains of considerable importance in the county's economy. The value of farm products sold averages about one million dollars per year. Milk is the leading source of cash farm income and supplies about 27 percent of the total value of farm sales. Hogs rank second and supply about 11 percent of the total. Vegetables, such as snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn and melons, provide 9 percent of the total; cattle and calves about 8 percent; corn, 8 percent; soybeans, 6 percent; potatoes, 4 percent; and sweet-potatoes, 3 percent. Other products sold are wheat, oats, barley, fruits, and forest products.

Approximately two-thirds of the county is wooded and farms contain about 25,000 acres of woodland.

Nearly one-half of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 value of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

Jamestown, the site of the first permanent English settlement, is located in the county. The College of William and Mary is in the adjoining city of Williamsburg, where the county seat is also located.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON JAMES CITY COUNTY

James City County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, May 1953.

1954 Census of Agriculture - James City County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond, July 1956

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KING & QUEEN COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

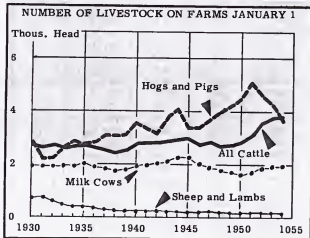
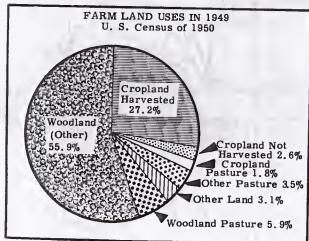
King and Queen County lies in the Coastal Plain on the upper part of the Middle Peninsula, which is formed by the Rappahannock, Pamunkey, and York Rivers. In 1954, land in farms totaled 89,198 acres, nearly 44 percent of the county's area of 203,520 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 764 farms averaging 116.8 acres in size and \$8,422 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been steadily declining since 1935.

The topography is flat to gently rolling, with elevations ranging from sea level to about 200 feet above. Temperatures average 38 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 221 days, extending from around April 1 to November 8. Annual precipitation averages 45 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry and sales from crops and livestock total more than one million dollars annually. Wheat and corn have been produced commercially for many years, and in recent years the soybean crop has become an important source of income. Vegetables have declined in importance, dropping from 20 percent of the total farm income in 1949 to about 11 percent in 1954. Income from dairying and meat animals has increased in recent years, but value of sales from poultry and poultry products has fallen off. Sales of forest products contribute about 5 percent of the farm income annually. There are numerous sawmills in the county, and the paper mill in nearby West Point provides a market for pulpwood. A large cannery at Walkerton processes green peas, sweet corn and lima beans.

Nearly 65 percent of farms in the county are classified as part-time or residential. These include farms which sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold.

Approximately two-thirds of the county is wooded, and there are nearly 150,000 acres of commercial forest in the county. More than 50 percent of the timber is softwood.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON KING AND QUEEN COUNTY

King and Queen County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, May 1953.

Economic Land Classification of King and Queen County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - King and Queen County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
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KING GEORGE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

King George County lies in the Northern Neck of the Coastal Plain. It is bounded on the north by the Potomac River and on the south by the Rappahannock River. In 1954, land in farms totaled 66,200 acres, about 58 percent of the county's area of 113,920 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 470 farms averaging 140.9 acres in size and \$16,096 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1935.

The topography of the county is flat to gently rolling, with elevations ranging from 100 to 200 feet above sea level. Temperatures average 36 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is about 221 days, extending from around April 1 to November 8. Annual precipitation averages 40 inches.

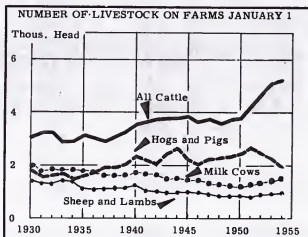
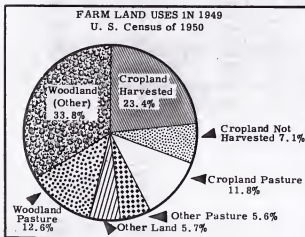
Farming is the principal industry of the county. In 1954, livestock and livestock products accounted for 56 percent of the total cash receipts received by farmers. Meat animals is the most important livestock enterprise, contributing more than 30 percent of the total cash farm income. Poultry and poultry products usually account for one-sixth to one-fifth of the total, and dairying nearly one-tenth.

Field crops, mostly corn, wheat and soybeans, are important sources of farm income, and in 1954 contributed 35 percent of the total. The acreage of soybeans has increased rapidly in recent years, but corn and wheat acreages have decreased. However, yields per acre of corn and wheat have made substantial gains except in recent drought years when corn yields have been low.

Lumber is an important industry in the county. In 1954, forest products made up more than 8 percent of the total cash income received from farming.

More than 60 percent of the farms in the county are classified as residential or part-time. Such farms are those that sold less than \$250 worth of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. Many of these farms produce a good portion of their food requirements.

Fishing is a minor industry of the county.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON KING GEORGE COUNTY

King George County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1953.

1954 Census of Agriculture - King George County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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LEE COUNTY

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FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Lee County is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of Virginia and borders Kentucky on the north and Tennessee on the south. In 1954, there were 171,090 acres in farms, 61.6 percent of the total area of the county of 277,760 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, farms numbered 3,116 and averaged 54.9 acres in size and \$6,370 in value of land and buildings. The record number of farms, 3,683, was reported in 1935 and the largest farm acreage of 272,212 in 1880.

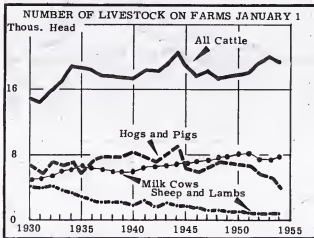
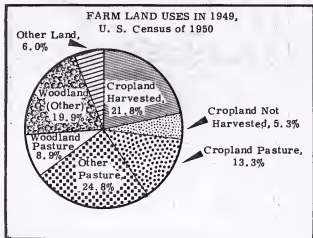
The surface of the county consists of parallel valleys separated by long and narrow mountain ridges. Elevations range from 1,200 feet above sea level on the Powell River to over 3,700 feet in the northern tip of the county. Temperatures average 39 degrees in January and 73 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 185 days, from about April 21 to October 23. Annual precipitation averages about 48 inches.

Agriculture and mining are the leading sources of employment and income. Burley tobacco, which brought growers more than \$2,000,000 in 1954, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the value of farm products sold. Livestock, mostly cattle and calves, supplied about 20 percent and milk slightly more than 10 percent of the value of sales. The quantity of milk sold has more than doubled during the past 10 years.

More than one-half of all farms are less than 30 acres in size, therefore, many farm operators or members of their families are engaged in mining, forestry or other occupations.

Forests cover nearly 45 percent of the county's area. Approximately 52,500 acres of woodland are in farms, about 10,000 acres are included in the Jefferson National Forest and the remainder are owned by mining and lumber companies and individuals.

Jonesville is the county seat, and in 1950 had a population of nearly 600. Pennington Gap, where a tobacco market is located, is the largest town.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON LEE COUNTY

Lee County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Lee County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia. Soil Survey of Lee County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 1953.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Lee County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
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LOUISA COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Louisa County is located in the central Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 173,583 acres, 53 percent of the county's area of 328,960 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,371 farms which averaged 126.6 acres in size and \$8,999 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has been steadily declining since 1940 when 215,701 acres were recorded, and number of farms has dropped 43 percent from the peak number of 2,415 in 1935.

The land is rolling, and altitudes vary from 200 to 500 feet above sea level. Temperatures average about 35 degrees in January and 75 in July. The frost free growing season is approximately 182 days, extending from about April 22 to October 21. Annual precipitation averages nearly 40 inches, with July and August each averaging 4.20 inches, the wettest during the year. The driest month is November which averages 2.29 inches.

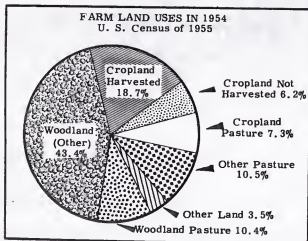
Agriculture is the leading industry. There are few manufacturing concerns, but many people are employed in plants in Charlottesville, Fredericksburg and Orange. The county has a well-balanced system of agriculture, and farm income is derived from many products. Poultry, including chickens, eggs and turkeys, leads in the value of farm products sold, with about 24 percent of the total, and is followed closely by cattle and calves which provide around 22 percent of the total. Milk sales have more than doubled during the past 10 years, and this product ranks third, with slightly more than 16 percent of the total. Louisa is the leading county in the state in the production of sun-cured tobacco, and this crop is fourth in value of farm sales, with about 12 percent of the total. Grains, hogs, and forest products are also important sources of cash income.

Approximately 60 percent of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

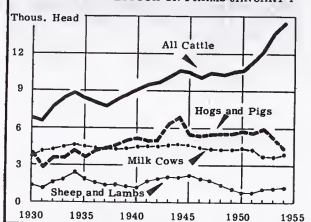
About 70 percent of the county's area is wooded and about 94,000 acres of woodland are on farms. Saw mills and lumber plants supply employment for many small farmers.

The county seat is located in the town of Louisa.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON LOUISA COUNTY

Louisa County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Louisa County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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MATHEWS COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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Mathews County lies in the Coastal Plain at the southwestern end of Virginia's Middle Peninsula. It is almost surrounded by water with the Planktank River on one side and Chesapeake Bay and Mobjack Bay on the other. In 1954, land in farms totaled 16,278 acres, about 29 percent of the county's area of 55,680 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 458 farms averaging 35.5 acres in size and \$9,191 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1935.

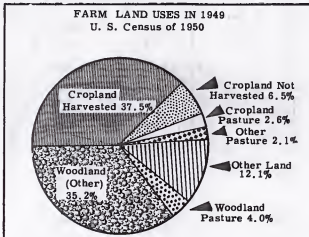
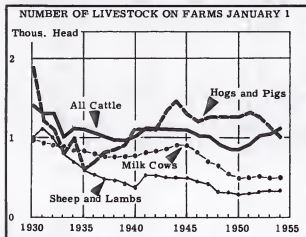
The county has a water area of 18 square miles, or more than 20 percent of the total. The land is deeply cut by many rivers and inlets. Temperatures average 41 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 222 days, extending from around March 31 to November 8. Annual precipitation averages 46 inches.

Most of the farms are small, many being operated mainly for food products for fishermen. In 1954, live stock and livestock products accounted for 55 percent of the county's cash receipts from farming. Poultry, mostly eggs, accounted for 37 percent of the total. As a result of the rapid expansion in soybeans, income from field crops has increased substantially in recent years, and in 1954 contributed 34 percent of the total. Corn acreage has declined and has been replaced by soybeans as the leading crop.

Daffodils are grown commercially, and receipts from the sale of blooms and bulbs furnish an important source of income.

Commercial fishing employs more people than agriculture, and sport fishing brings many visitors to Mathews. The summer vacation trade is of considerable economic importance, and many people have found the county to be a delightful place to live after retirement.

Nearly three-fourths of the county's farms were classed as residential or part-time by the 1954 Census of Agriculture. Such farms are those with less than \$250 of farm products sold, and those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON MATHEWS COUNTY

Mathews County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, May 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Mathews County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Mathews County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Mathews County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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MECKLENBURG COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

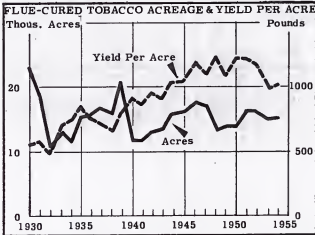
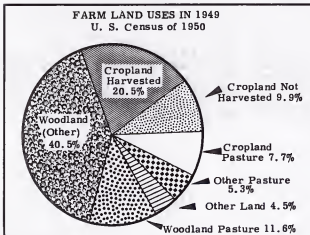
Mecklenburg County lies on the Piedmont Plateau on the southern border of the state, adjoining North Carolina. In 1954, land in farms totaled 338,209 acres, 79.5 percent of the land area of 425,600 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 3,783 farms which averaged 89.4 acres in size and \$6,808 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has declined steadily since 1945 when 367,502 acres were recorded. Number of farms have dropped over 20 percent from the peak number of 4,809 in 1952. This is the eighth largest county in the state.

The topography ranges from gently rolling to hilly and occasionally steep on ridges between the streams. Elevations range from about 200 to 700 feet above sea level. The frost free growing season is about 200 days extending from around April 10 to October 27. Annual precipitation averages nearly 44 inches. July and August, with averages of 4.2 inches, are the wettest months, and November, with only 2.3 inches, is the driest.

Agriculture is the chief industry. This is the third largest tobacco producing county in the state and tobacco supplies nearly 85 percent of the cash farm income. Cattle and calves account for slightly more than 5 percent of the total value of farm products sold. Milk, forest products, and hogs also contribute to the farm income. Milk sales have nearly tripled during the past ten years, and sales of cattle, calves, and hogs have steadily increased. In 1944, livestock accounted for only 3.7 percent of the value of farm products sold, and by 1954 this percentage had increased to 7.6 percent. The 1954 Census of Agriculture ranked Mecklenburg fifth among all counties in the state in the value of all crops sold, with a total of nearly \$7,700,000. Including livestock and livestock products, the value of farm products sold in 1954 totaled nearly 9 million dollars.

More than 50 percent of the county's area is wooded, and farms contain nearly 185,000 acres of woodland. Mecklenburg, in 1954, was the leading county in value of forest products sold from farms with a total of more than \$304,000.

Tobacco markets are located in the towns of Chase City, Clarksville and South Hill. The county seat is at Boydon.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Mecklenburg County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1951.

Economic Land Classification of Mecklenburg County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 1956.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Mecklenburg County, Virginia Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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MECKLENBURG COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

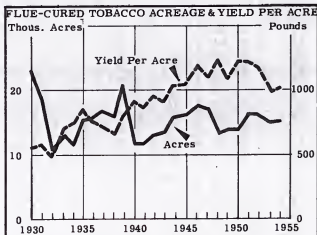
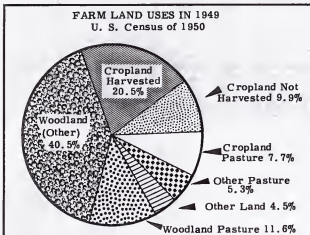
Mecklenburg County lies on the Piedmont Plateau on the southern border of the state, adjoining North Carolina. In 1954, land in farms totaled 338,209 acres, 79.5 percent of the land area of 425,600 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 3,783 farms which averaged 89.4 acres in size and \$6,808 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has declined steadily since 1945 when 367,502 acres were recorded. Number of farms have dropped over 20 percent from the peak number of 4,809 in 1952. This is the eighth largest county in the state.

The topography ranges from gently rolling to hilly and occasionally steep on ridges between the streams. Elevations range from about 200 to 700 feet above sea level. The frost free growing season is about 200 days extending from around April 10 to October 27. Annual precipitation averages nearly 44 inches. July and August, with averages of 4.2 inches, are the wettest months, and November, with only 2.3 inches, is the driest.

Agriculture is the chief industry. This is the third largest tobacco producing county in the state and tobacco supplies nearly 85 percent of the cash farm income. Cattle and calves account for slightly more than 5 percent of the total value of farm products sold. Milk, forest products, and hogs also contribute to the farm income. Milk sales have nearly tripped during the past ten years, and sales of cattle, calves, and hogs have steadily increased. In 1944, livestock accounted for only 3.7 percent of the value of farm products sold, and by 1954 this percentage had increased to 7.6 percent. The 1954 Census of Agriculture ranked Mecklenburg fifth among all counties in the state in the value of all crops sold, with a total of nearly \$7,700,000. Including livestock and livestock products, the value of farm products sold in 1954 totaled nearly 9 million dollars.

More than 50 percent of the county's area is wooded, and farms contain nearly 185,000 acres of woodland. Mecklenburg, in 1954, was the leading county in value of forest products sold from farms with a total of more than \$304,000.

Tobacco markets are located in the towns of Chase City, Clarksville and South Hill. The county seat is at Boynton.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Mecklenburg County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1951.

Economic Land Classification of Mecklenburg County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, June 1956.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Mecklenburg County, Virginia Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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MIDDLESEX COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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Middlesex County lies in the Coastal Plain and extends along Virginia's Middle Peninsula to the Chesapeake Bay. The Rappahannock River is its upper boundary and the Piankatank River and Dragon Run its lower boundary. In 1954, land in farms totaled 37,067 acres, almost 44 percent of the county's area of 84,480 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 501 farms averaging 74 acres in size and \$10,436 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1935.

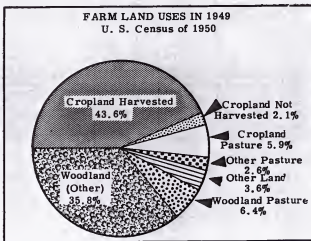
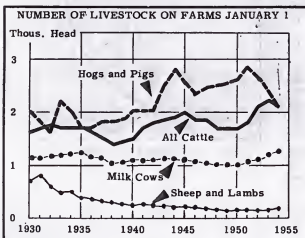
Temperatures average 41 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 222 days, extending from March 31 to November 8. Annual precipitation averages 46 inches.

Although Middlesex is a comparatively small county in land area, receipts from the sale of farm products usually exceed one million dollars. In 1954, this income was about equally divided between crops and livestock. Poultry is the largest source of income, however this enterprise has decreased in importance in recent years. Field crops (soybeans, corn and wheat) contribute nearly one-fourth of the county's farm income. Soybeans have expanded rapidly in recent years, and are now grown on a larger acreage than corn. Vegetables for processing and fresh market are important crops. These include tomatoes, snap beans, green peas, and watermelons. Dairying is a rather stable farm enterprise and usually contributes about one-eighth of the total farm income.

The seafood industry is important, and the tourist trade is becoming an increasing stimulus on the county's economy.

Four-fifths of the farms were classified as residential or part-time by the 1954 Census of Agriculture. Such farms are those with less than \$250 of farm products sold, and those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold.

The county seat is located in Urbanna.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON MIDDLESEX COUNTY

Middlesex County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, November 1954.

Economic Land Classification of Middlesex County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Middlesex County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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NELSON COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Nelson County lies partly in the Piedmont Plateau and partly in the Blue Ridge Province of central Virginia. In 1954, land in farms totaled 166,306 acres, 55.5 percent of the county's area of 299,520 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,277 farms averaging 130.2 acres in size and \$7,798 in value of land and buildings. Farm land has been gradually shrinking since 1935 when 227,745 acres were recorded, and number of farms has dropped nearly 50 percent since the record large number of 2,465 farms was also enumerated in 1935.

The topography ranges from rolling to steep mountain slopes and peaks. Elevations in the Piedmont vary from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea level, and up to 4,000 feet on some peaks of the Blue Ridge. Temperatures average about 35 degrees in January and 76 in July. The frost free growing season is approximately 200 days from around April 10 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages about 41 inches.

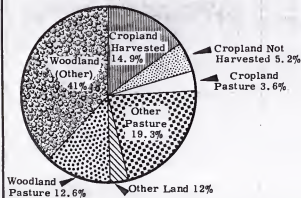
Agriculture is the principal industry. Nelson is one of the leading apple and peach producing counties in the state, and these two crops provide more than 50 percent of the cash farm income. Cattle and calves rank second in importance with about 16 percent of the total. Poultry, chickens, eggs and turkeys, are third in value of farm sales, supplying about 9 percent of the total. Fire-cured tobacco is grown on several hundred farms, and this crop contributes around 7 percent of the total value of sales. Hogs, grains, and forest products are other important sources of farm income.

About two-thirds of the county is wooded and farms have about 90,000 acres of woodlands. Lumber, fence posts, pulpwood and pilings bring considerable income to the county. Nearly 16,000 acres of land, mostly wooded, are in the George Washington National Forest and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

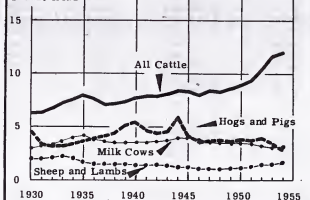
More than 60 percent of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. However, these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is at Lovings-ton.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1
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OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON NELSON COUNTY

Nelson County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, December 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Nelson County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

X-HD1773

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#86

NEW KENT COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

New Kent County lies in the Coastal Plain, on that part known as the Lower Peninsula of Virginia. It is bounded by the Chickahominy, Pamunkey, and York Rivers. In 1954, land in farms totaled 63,391 acres, almost 47 percent of the county's area of 135,680 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 279 farms averaging 227.2 acres in size and \$12,079 in value of land and buildings.

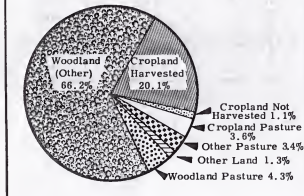
The topography is flat to rolling, with elevations ranging from sea level to 150 feet. Temperatures average 38 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is around 197 days, extending from about April 13 to October 27. Annual precipitation averages 43 inches.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Cash farm income is about equally balanced between crops and livestock. Hogs rank first in the value of farm products sold, and supply about 18 percent of the total. Soybeans rank second with about 14 percent of the total, and cattle and calves follow closely with 12 percent. Poultry accounts for nearly 10 percent of the total. Other important items are corn, wheat, vegetables, nursery products, and milk. Almost two-thirds of the farm land is wooded, so forest products are important sources of cash income on many farms, and in 1954, such sales provided 5.1 percent of the total cash farm income.

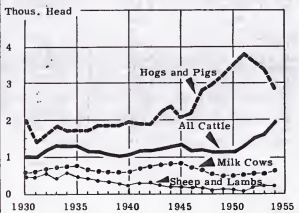
Nearly sixty percent of all farms are classified as residential or part-time. These farms are those with less than \$250 value of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located at New Kent.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON NEW KENT COUNTY

New Kent County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1952.

Economic Land Classification of New Kent County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 380, November 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - New Kent County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



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NORFOLK COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

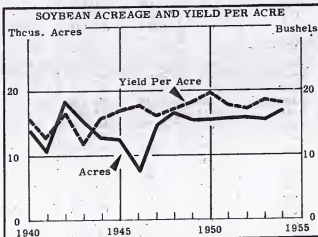
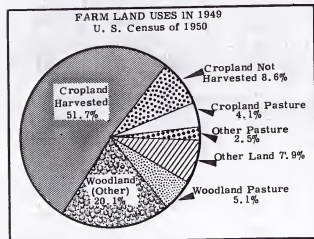
Norfolk County lies in the southeastern part of the Coastal Plain and borders North Carolina on the south. In 1954, land in farms totaled 78,293 acres, only 34 percent of the county's land area of 230,400 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 791 farms which averaged 99 acres in size and \$15,690 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has been shrinking steadily since 1945 when 94,829 acres were recorded; but number of farms has been dropping rapidly from the 1,267 enumerated in 1935.

The land is level and much is swampy, especially the southern and western portions of the county which include the Dismal Swamp. The frost free growing season is approximately 240 days, extending from around March 22 to November 17. Annual precipitation averages over 45 inches. July is the wettest month with an average of 5.84 inches, and October, the driest, averages 2.55 inches.

Many more residents of the county are now employed in manufacturing, government, and other occupations than in farming, but agriculture is still of considerable importance in the county's economy. The value of farm products sold is nearly 5 million dollars per year. Norfolk is the leading county in the state in the sales of nursery and greenhouse products, and ranks fourth among all counties in value of vegetables sold. This is also one of the leading corn and soybean producing counties in the state. Farm income is well balanced, and the principal sources of cash farm income are nursery and greenhouse products, corn, milk, soybeans, vegetables, poultry, hogs, cattle, wheat, and potatoes.

Nearly 60 percent of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth and South Norfolk supply a market for much of the farm products produced in the county.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON NORFOLK COUNTY

Norfolk County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, October 1952.

Soil Survey of Norfolk County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Norfolk County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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Northampton County lies in the Coastal Plain on the southern part of the peninsula known as the Eastern Shore. It is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east and Chesapeake Bay on the west. In 1954, land in farms totaled 71,742 acres, almost 50 percent of the county's area of 144,640 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 481 farms averaging 149.2 acres in size and \$19,666 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1945, and number of farms is now only one-third of the peak number of 1,438 in 1925.

The topography of the mainland is generally level, while the ocean side consists of islands, bays, and inlets. Temperatures average 39 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 209 days, extending from April 8 to November 3. Annual precipitation averages 43 inches.

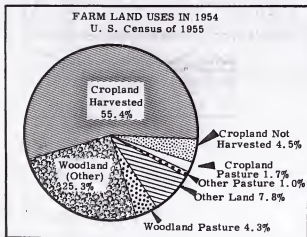
This is one of the leading agricultural counties in the State and Nation. According to the 1950 Census of Agriculture, the latest available for the rank of counties, Northampton was fifth among all counties of the United States in the acreage of tomatoes, seventh in acreage of snap beans, and twelfth in acreage of all vegetables grown for sale. For 1954 in the State, this county led in the value of all vegetables sold and in the number of acres of cabbage, cucumbers, lima beans, sweet corn, sweet peppers, and tomatoes; and was second in potatoes, sweetpotatoes, snap beans, and strawberries. Northampton is one of the smaller counties in the State, and only ranks eighty-second in the number of acres in farms.

Cash farm income is derived almost entirely from crops, as livestock and livestock products only supplied 4.4 percent of the total in 1954. All vegetables accounted for 50.9 percent of the total value of all farm products sold. Sales of both potatoes and sweetpotatoes each amounted to over one million dollars. Potatoes provided about 17 percent of the total and sweetpotatoes 15.5 percent. Strawberries accounted for nearly 4 percent of the total. Nursery products and flowers and flowering plants supplied nearly 4 percent of the total. Corn and soybeans are also sources of cash income on many farms.

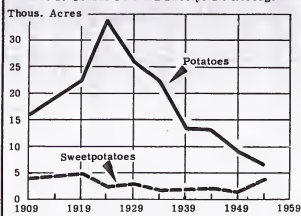
There are canning, freezing, and packing plants which prepare the various crops for market. Approximately one-third of the county is wooded. Saw mills and lumber plants provide employment for many people and provide much of the county's revenue.

The county seat is located in the town of Eastville.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



U. S. Census Potato & Sweetpotato Acreage



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Northampton County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, May 1953.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Northampton County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

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NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Northumberland County lies in the Coastal Plain area at the eastern end of the Northern Neck Peninsula. The Potomac River forms its northern boundary and the Chesapeake Bay the eastern boundary. In 1954, land in farms totaled 62,377 acres, nearly 49 percent of the county's area of 128,000 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 751 farms averaging 83.1 acres in size and \$8,442 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1945.

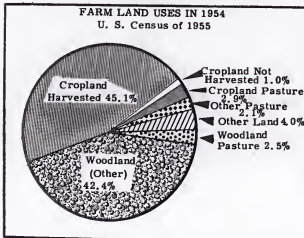
The topography is generally level and cut by numerous tidal bays and inlets. Temperatures average 37 degrees in January and 76 in July. The frost free growing season is about 193 days, extending from around April 15 to October 15. Annual precipitation averages about 42 inches.

Agriculture is still of great importance in the county's economy, although more people are now employed in fishing and manufacturing. The value of farm products sold averages about one and a half million dollars annually. More than two-thirds of the cash farm income is supplied by crops. Sales of chickens and eggs have declined considerably during the past ten years, but livestock sales have increased. According to the 1954 Census, field crops provided 60.8 percent of the total value of sales; vegetables, mostly tomatoes, 6.4 percent; fruits (peaches), 1.1 percent; dairy products, 2.3 percent; poultry, 9.3 percent; livestock, mostly hogs, 18.7 percent; and forest products, 3.3 percent. While this county still ranks fourth among all counties in the State in acreage of tomatoes, this crop has declined drastically from 2,018 acres in 1944 to only 763 acres in 1954. Soybeans has become the most important crop in acreage and value of sales, and now accounts for about 28 percent of the total cash farm income.

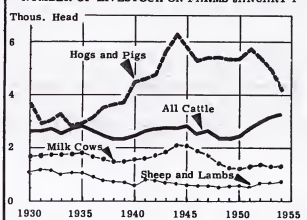
More than one-half of the farms are classified as residential or part-time. These farms are those with less than \$250 value of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms, however, produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located at Heathsville.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Northumberland County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1953.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Economic Land Classification of Northumberland County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Northumberland County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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Agricultural Estimates



NOTTOWAY COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - May 1956

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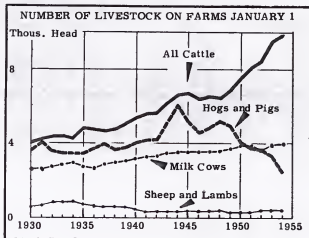
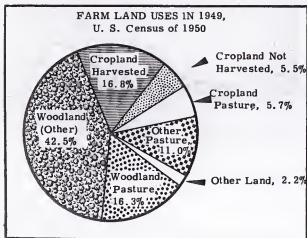
Nottoway County is located in the south-central area of Virginia. In 1954, land in farms totaled 117,106 acres, 59 percent of the county's area of 197,920 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there are 1,089 farms, averaging 107.5 acres in size and \$7,097 in value of land and buildings. The number of farms has dropped nearly one-third since 1940 when 1,595 were listed, and land in farms has declined about 20 percent from the 1940 acreage of 146,176 acres.

The county is a part of the Piedmont Plateau. The land is rolling and varies in altitude from 200 to 600 feet above sea level. Temperatures average about 39 degrees in January and 79 in July. The frost-free growing season extends from about April 14 to October 20 and averages about 189 days. Annual precipitation averages about 43 inches, with rainfall amounting to around 4.5 inches in each month, June, July and August.

Agriculture is the most important industry but manufacturing has been increasing in recent years. Tobacco is the leading source of farm income and supplies nearly 45 percent of the value of farm products sold. Both flue-cured and fire-cured tobaccos are grown and also small quantities of burley and sun-cured. Flue-cured production is now about 4 times as large as fire-cured, whereas prior to 1937 the latter was the leading type. Milk sales more than doubled during the past 10 years. This is the second largest source of farm income, and provides slightly more than 30 percent of the value of all sales. Poultry and livestock each contribute about 10 percent of the value of farm products sold.

Nearly 50 percent of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 value of products sold, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 or more days of off-farm work or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. These farms, however, produce some of their food requirements.

Blackstone is the largest town and has a tobacco market.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON NOTTOWAY COUNTY

Nottoway County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1956.

Soil Survey of Nottoway County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Nottoway County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

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ORANGE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

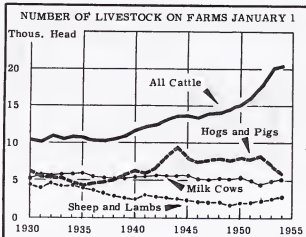
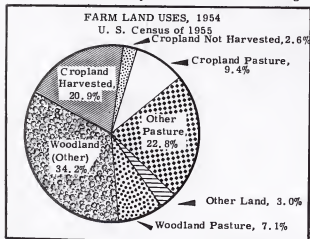
Orange County is located in the northern part of the Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 149,134 acres, 66 percent of the county's area of 226,560 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 848 farms which averaged 175.9 acres in size and \$22,669 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has gradually declined since 170,886 acres were recorded in 1935, and number of farms shrunk nearly 50 percent from the 1,630 farms in that year.

The topography is mostly rolling with elevations ranging from 200 to 500 feet above sea level. However, the Southwest Mountain ridge crosses a part of the county and reaches elevations of nearly 1,200 feet. Temperatures average about 35 degrees in January and 76 in July. The frost free growing season averages approximately 190 days, extending from around April 15 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages 41 inches.

Orange is one of the leading agricultural counties in the state and ranks high in sales of milk and livestock. Cattle and calves supply slightly more than 30 percent of cash farm income, and milk about 27 percent. Poultry, including chickens, eggs and turkeys, account for nearly 20 percent of the value of products sold. Hogs, sheep and lambs, grain crops, and forest products are also important sources of farm income.

The Piedmont Field Station of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, a livestock auction market, a creamery, hatcheries and grain mills are also located in the county.

The county seat is in the town of Orange.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON ORANGE COUNTY

Orange County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1953.
Economic Land Classification of Orange County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Orange County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1927.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Orange County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



PATRICK COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - March 1956

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Patrick County is situated partly on the Piedmont Plateau and partly on the Blue Ridge Province. Its southern border joins North Carolina. In 1954, land in farms totaled 202,748 acres, 67.5 percent of the county's area of 300,160 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 2,255 farms, averaging 89.9 acres in size and \$5,713 in value of land and buildings. Farm numbers have been declining steadily since 1940 when 3,005 were enumerated. Land in farms has dropped nearly 20 percent from the 240,251 acres recorded in that year.

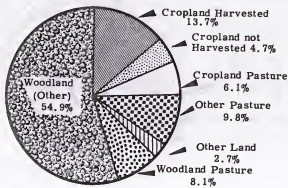
Altitudes vary widely, from 900 feet above sea level in the southeastern part to 3,200 feet on the mountain peaks. About one-third of the area lies on the Blue Ridge Plateau where the altitude is more uniform, ranging from 2,900 to 3,000 feet. Temperatures vary widely but average about 40 degrees in January and 76 in July. Annual precipitation averages slightly more than 49 inches. The frost free growing season extends from about April 13 to October 23 and averages around 190 days.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Flue-cured tobacco brings growers nearly two million dollars a year which is about 60 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Apples and milk each supply about 10 percent of the cash farm income, cattle and calves about 9 percent and forest products more than 5 percent. Apple production has been declining rapidly, although there are some excellent orchards still in production. Cattle have been steadily increasing during the past ten years.

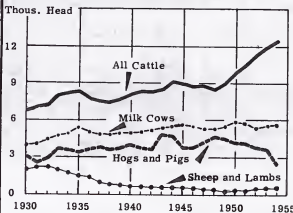
Forests cover about three-fifths of the county. Farms contain about 130,000 acres of woodland and timber supplies considerable income on many farms. Federal, state and municipal owned lands totaled nearly 20,000 acres most of which is woodland.

Stuart is the county seat.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. CENSUS OF 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



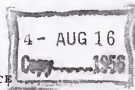
OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON PATRICK COUNTY

Patrick County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1952.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Patrick County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE



United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
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Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

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POWHATAN COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Powhatan County is located in the central Piedmont Plateau, with the James River forming its northern boundary and the Appomattox River the southern. In 1954, land in farms totaled 100,185 acres, 54.6 percent of the county's area of 171,520 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 599 farms which averaged 156.3 acres in size and \$10,783 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has dropped 19 percent since 1935 when 115,233 acres were recorded, and number of farms is now only 65 percent of the 926 farms enumerated in that year.

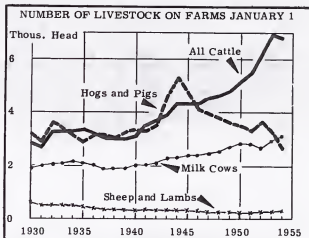
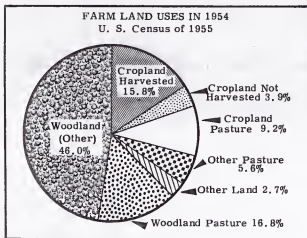
The land is gently rolling, and elevations only vary from 150 feet to about 500 feet above sea level. The frost free growing season is about 190 days, extending from around April 10 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages about 40 inches.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Milk is the leading source of cash farm income and accounts for nearly 50 percent of the total. Sales of milk increased 71 percent from 1949 to 1954. Cattle and calves rank second in value of farm products sold, and account for about 18 percent of the total. Poultry, including chickens, eggs and turkeys, supplied about 16 percent of the total. Tobacco, mostly flue-cured and sun-cured, provides nearly 7 percent of the total cash income. Hogs, grains, and forest products are other important products.

Nearly four-fifths of the county is wooded, and almost 60,000 acres of woodland are on farms.

Approximately 62 percent of all farms are classified as residential or part-time. Such farms are those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. However, these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located in the village of Powhatan.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON POWHATAN COUNTY

Powhatan County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, July 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Powhatan County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 416, May 1948.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Powhatan County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956

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PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Prince Edward County is situated in the south-central part of the Piedmont Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 143,348 acres, 62.7 percent of the county's area of 228,480 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture there were 1,179 farms which averaged 121.6 acres in size and \$7,969 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has been gradually shrinking since 1935 when 172,573 acres were recorded, and number of farms has declined more than one-third since that year.

The topography is rolling, with altitudes varying from 400 to 800 feet above sea level. Temperatures average about 39 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free growing season is about 189 days, extending from around April 14 to October 20. Annual precipitation averages 43 inches, with June, July and August each averaging about 4.5 inches. November is the driest month with an average of only 2.5 inches.

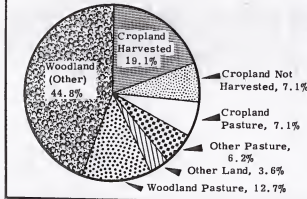
Agriculture is the principal industry. Tobacco is still the leading source of cash farm income, but during the past ten years milk sales have more than doubled. Four types of tobacco are grown. Flue-cured is now the most important, whereas five years ago fire-cured led in production. Small quantities of sun-cured and burley tobacco are also grown. Tobacco supplies about 41 percent of the total cash farm income; milk nearly 27 percent; cattle and calves about 10 percent; and grains nearly 10 percent. Poultry, hogs, and forest products are also important on many farms.

Nearly two-thirds of the county's area is wooded, and farms contain nearly 85,000 acres of woodland. Lumber and pulpwood are important sources of the county's income.

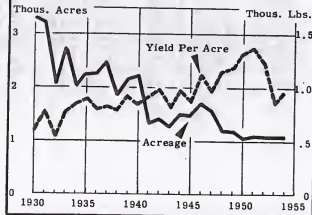
Farmville, the county seat, has the second largest fire-cured and sun-cured tobacco markets in the state, as well as tobacco stemming and redrying plants. There are also a dairy plant and grain mill.

Hampden Sydney College for men and Longwood College for women, two of the oldest colleges in the state, are located in the county.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954,
U. S. Census of 1955



Fire-Cured Tobacco Acreage and Yield Per Acre



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Prince Edward County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, March 1952.

Soil Survey of Prince Edward County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Prince Edward County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
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PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

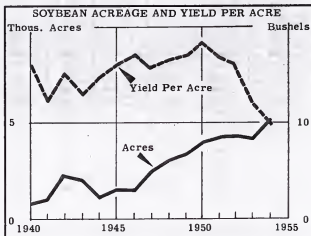
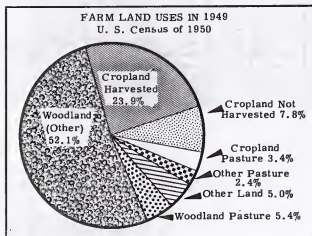
Prince George County is located on the central part of the Coastal Plain. In 1954, land in farms totaled 102,045 acres, 56 percent of the county's land area of 181,760 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 685 farms which averaged 149 acres in size and \$12,018 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has shown little change since 1925 when 114,101 acres were recorded. Number of farms has dropped about 20 percent during the past ten years.

The land is generally level and has only slight variation in elevations which range from a few feet above sea level to about 100 feet in the western section. The James and Appomattox Rivers form the northern boundary. The frost free growing season is about 200 days, extending from around April 10 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages about 43 inches. June, July and August are the wettest months, each averaging around 4.5 inches. November, which only averages 2.33 inches, is the driest month.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Peanuts is the leading crop, and ranks first as a source of cash farm income with about 33 percent of the total. Hogs are second in importance, contributing about 20 percent of the total, and milk is third with slightly more than 10 percent. Poultry, cattle and calves, tobacco, soybeans, corn and wheat are also important sources of cash income. Livestock numbers have increased considerably during the past 10 years, and in 1954 more than 28 percent of the value of farm products sold was supplied by hogs, cattle and calves; whereas in 1944 only about 12 percent of the county's farm income came from livestock sales.

Approximately 40 percent of all farms are classed as residential or part-time. These farms are those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding value of agricultural products sold. Most of these farms produce some of their food requirements.

The county seat is located at Prince George.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

Prince George County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, January 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Prince George County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
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PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

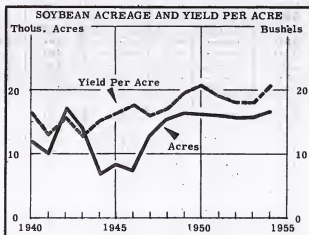
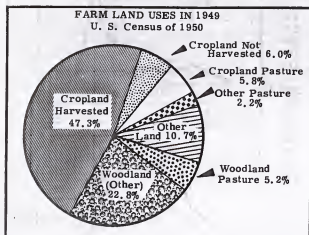
Princess Anne County is located in the Coastal Plain in the extreme southeastern part of Virginia. It is bordered on the north by Chesapeake Bay and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. In 1954, land in farms totaled 78, 531 acres, only 46 percent of the county's area of 170, 880 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 692 farms averaging 113. 5 acres in size and \$25, 399 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1935.

The topography is level to gently rolling, with elevations ranging from sea level to about 25 feet. Temperatures average about 42 degrees in January and 78 in July. The frost free season is 225 days, extending from around April 1 to November 11. Annual precipitation averages from 40 to 43 inches.

Princess Anne is still an important agricultural county, although most of the population is engaged in other occupations. This county ranks third in the value of vegetables sold, and in acreage of strawberries, potatoes and soybeans. The value of all farm products sold averages about five and one half million dollars annually. Milk is the largest source of cash farm income, and provides nearly 22 percent of the total for the county. Sales have been steadily increasing for the past twenty years. Soybeans rank second with about 15 percent of the total; however, all vegetables combined, excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes, supply about the same percentage of the total. Corn is also an important cash crop, and provides about 11 percent of the total value of cash sales. Strawberries, potatoes, hogs, cattle and calves, and poultry are important on many farms. The 1954 Census showed that the major sources of farm income were as follows: field crops, 35. 1 percent of the total; vegetables, 15. 8 percent; fruits and nuts (mostly strawberries), 5. 3 percent; horticultural specialties, 4. 8 percent; milk, 21. 9 percent; poultry, 6. 8 percent; livestock, 10. 0 percent; and forest products, 0. 3 percent.

Approximately one third of all farms were classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1, 199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located at Princess Anne.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY

Princess Anne County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1952.

Soil Survey of Princess Anne County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, July 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Princess Anne County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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PULASKI COUNTY

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FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Pulaski County lies in the southwestern part of the Great Valley of Virginia. In 1954, land in farms totaled 110,953 acres, only 53 percent of the county's area of 209,280 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 940 farms which averaged 118 acres in size and \$14,508 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has declined nearly 30 percent since the record large number of 1,358 was reported in 1935. Farm acreage dropped about 20 percent from the 1930 acreage of 137,741.

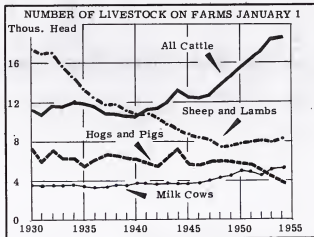
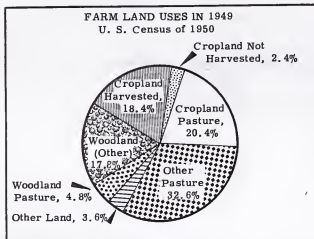
The topography varies from steep and rugged mountains in the northwestern and southeastern sections to rolling lands in the central section, including the New River Valley. Elevations range from about 1,600 to 3,600 feet above sea level. The frost-free growing season is about 175 days. Annual precipitation averages about 40 inches.

The importance of agriculture in the county's economy has been declining rapidly since 1940, but some of the finest livestock farms in the State are located within the county and the sale of farm products amounts to nearly \$1,750,000. Cattle and calves, milk, sheep and lambs, and hogs supply most of the farm income. The acreage devoted to grains, mostly corn and wheat, has dropped rapidly during the past 10 years, but hay acreage has increased and pastures have been improved. Cattle numbers have increased about 50 percent during this period.

About 60 percent of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms sold less than \$250 of farm products, or sold from \$250 to \$1,199 of farm products and the operator either reported 100 days or more of off-farm work or reported other income exceeding the value of farm products. These farms produce much of their food requirements.

Over 50 percent of the area of the county is in woodland, of which about 25,700 acres were on farms and nearly 19,000 acres in the Jefferson National Forest.

Pulaski is the county seat, and in 1950 had a population of 9,200.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON PULASKI COUNTY

Pulaski County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, May 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Pulaski County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 398, June 1946.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Pulaski County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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RICHMOND COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

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Richmond County lies in the Coastal Plain on the narrow peninsula between the Potomac River and the Rappahannock River known as the Northern Neck. In 1954, land in farms totaled 72,751 acres, about 59 percent of the county's area of 122,880 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 675 farms averaging 107.8 acres in size and \$10,928 in value of land and buildings.

The topography is low and flat, with elevations ranging from sea level to no more than 170 feet. Temperatures average 37 degrees in January and 76 in July. The frost free growing season is around 193 days, extending from April 15 to October 25. Annual precipitation averages 42 inches. July is the wettest month with 5.04 inches and November, the driest, with 2.40 inches.

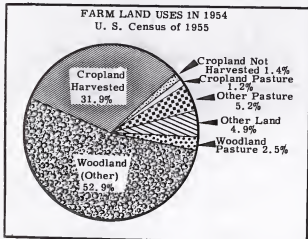
Agriculture is the leading industry. Crops supply 60 percent of the cash farm income, however, dairying and livestock have been increasing in importance. According to the 1954 Census, the value of farm products amounted to \$1,230,292. Field crops supplied 50.1 percent of the total; vegetables, mostly tomatoes, 8.7 percent; fruit, 1.5 percent; dairy products, 9.6 percent; poultry, 9.7 percent; livestock, 14.4 percent; and forest products, 5.9 percent. Soybeans has become the leading crop in acreage and value, but is followed closely by wheat in value.

Milk sales have increased more than tenfold since 1944, but sales of chickens and eggs have dropped steadily during this period. Another drastic reduction has occurred in the acreage of tomatoes, from 1,880 acres in 1944 to only 688 in 1954. Ten years ago the tomato crop was the leading source of cash farm income, but now soybeans, wheat, corn, dairy products, poultry, and livestock each supplies more cash income. Approximately three-fifths of the county is wooded, and lumber and pulpwood are important sources of revenue.

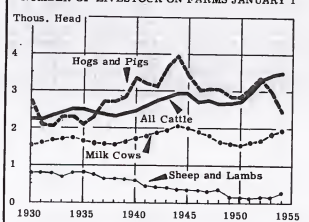
More than one-half of the farms are classified as residential or part-time. These farms are those with less than \$250 value of farm products sold, and those with sales value of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of agricultural products sold. Many of these farms, however, produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located in the town of Warsaw. The Eastern Virginia Field Station of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station is near Warsaw.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON RICHMOND COUNTY

Richmond County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Richmond County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 418, January 1949.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Richmond County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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Richmond - February 1956



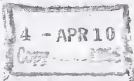
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RUSSELL COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

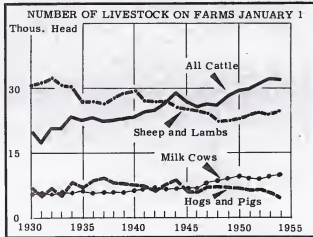
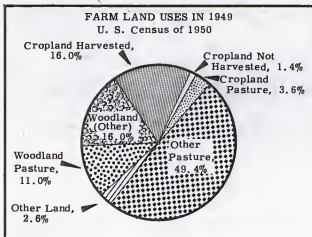


Russell County is situated in the western part of the Great Valley of Virginia. In 1954, land in farms totaled 254,234 acres, 82 percent of the county's area of 309,120 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 2,355 farms, which averaged 108 acres in size and \$8,240 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has been declining since the peak of 3,721 was recorded in 1935. Land in farms was largest in 1890 when 296,080 acres were reported and the farm area has been declining steadily since 1945.

The topography includes a broad lowland belt about 12 miles wide extending in a northeast-southwest direction and consists of alternate valleys and ridges. Bordering this belt on each side are high mountains. Elevations vary from about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Clinch River Valley to over 4,200 feet on the highest peak of the Clinch Mountains. Temperatures have a wide range, depending upon the elevation but average about 30 degrees in January and 72 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 175 days from around April 26 to October 18. Annual precipitation averages about 48 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry. Burley tobacco and cattle are the principal sources of farm income. Russell ranks fourth among all counties in the State in production of burley tobacco and ninth in total number of cattle. Sheep and lambs are also important on many farms and this county is second in total sheep numbers. Milk production has been increasing rapidly during the past 10 years and sales in 1954 were more than three times as large as in 1944. Milk is now the third largest source of cash farm income.

Less than 30 percent of all farms in 1954 were classed as residential or part-time. Such farms are those with less than \$250 of farm products sold or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding value of agricultural products sold. The operators of these farms or members of their families are employed in mining or other work but produce much of their food.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON RUSSELL COUNTY

Russell County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, August 1954.

Economic Land Classification of Russell County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Russell County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, July 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Russell County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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SCOTT COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Scott County is located in the southwestern part of the Great Valley of Virginia and borders Tennessee on the south. In 1954, farm land totaled 225,695 acres, 65.4 percent of the county's area of 344,960 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 3,538 farms, averaging 63.8 acres in size and \$5,485 in value of land and buildings. Number of farms has been declining gradually since 1935 when the peak of 4,408 farms was reached. Land in farms has been decreasing steadily since 1935.

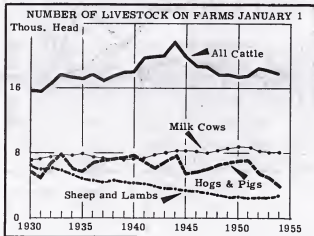
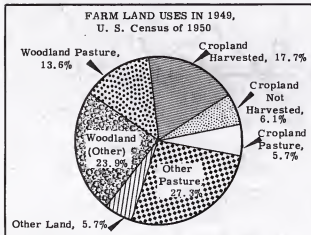
The topography of most of the county is hilly, but there are many valleys and some comparatively smooth upland. Elevations range from about 1,200 feet above sea level where the North Fork of the Holston River and the Clinch River enter Tennessee to about 4,000 feet in the northern part of the county. The frost-free season is about 180 days, extending from around April 20 to October 20. Annual precipitation averages nearly 49 inches.

Agriculture is the leading industry, with burley tobacco the principal source of farm income. Scott ranks second among all counties in the State in the production of this type of tobacco and value of sales has exceeded 2 million dollars annually in recent years. Although tobacco supplies between 75 and 80 percent of all cash farm income, cattle and calves are important and contribute about 15 percent to the value of all farm production sold. Milk and egg sales add to the income on many farms.

About 45 percent of the farms are classed as residential or part-time and most of these are quite small. The operators of these farms produce much of their food but they have other sources of income such as lumbering and mining.

Nearly one-half of the county's area is in woodland, of which about 90,000 acres are on farms and 31,000 acres in the Jefferson National Forest.

Gate City, the county seat, is the largest town and in 1950 had a population of 2,126. A tobacco market is operated there.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON SCOTT COUNTY

Scott County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, November 1952.

Economic Land Classification of Scott County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Scott County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, December 1951.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Scott County, Virginia, Series AC34-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
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SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Southampton County lies in the Coastal Plain on the North Carolina border. The Meherrin River forms the western boundary and the Blackwater River the eastern. In 1954, land in farms totaled 276,530 acres, 71 percent of the county's area of 388,480 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,962 farms averaging 140.9 acres in size and \$14,141 in value of land and buildings. This is the tenth largest county in the state.

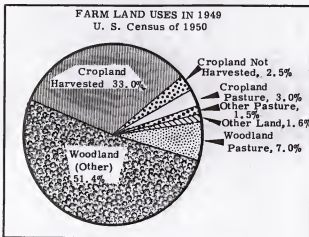
The topography ranges from level to gently rolling. Elevations vary from sea level to about 130 feet in altitude. Temperatures average about 40 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free season extends over a period of 191 days, from around April 13 to October 21. Annual precipitation averages around 47 or 48 inches.

Southampton is one of the ten leading agricultural counties in the State, and is the first among all counties of the United States in the production of peanuts. This county ranks first in the State in the acreage of corn, cotton, and peanuts, and in number of hogs. It is third in the value of crops sold from farms, and sixth in the total value of all farm products sold. The peanut crop is the leading source of cash farm income and supplies about 60 percent of the total. Hogs rank second with nearly 17 percent, corn is third with about 5 percent, and cotton is fourth, contributing over 4 percent of the total value of farm products sold. Other important sources of farm income are milk, cattle, and soybeans. In 1954, the principal sources of cash farm income were field crops (mostly peanuts) with 74.4 percent of the total; vegetables, 0.6 percent; horticultural specialties 0.5 percent; dairy products, 3.5 percent; poultry 0.8 percent; livestock, (mostly hogs) 19.6 percent; and forest products, 0.6 percent.

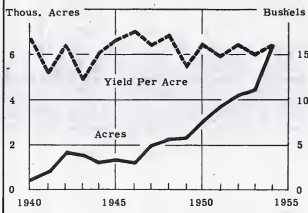
Industries closely associated with agriculture are peanut and hog processing plants, and lumber and pulp mills.

The county seat is located at Courtland.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949
U. S. Census of 1950



SOYBEAN ACREAGE AND YIELD PER ACRE



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

Southampton County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, December 1951.

Economic Land Classification of Southampton County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 373, August 1945.

Soil Survey of Southampton County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, July 1937.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Southampton County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, 25 D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Spotsylvania County lies mostly in the Piedmont Plateau with its eastern corner in the Coastal Plain. In 1954, land in farms totaled 134,858 acres, 51 percent of the county's area of 264,320 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,082 farms, which averaged 124.6 acres in size and \$10,743 in value of land and buildings. Land in farms has been slowly declining since 1945 when 167,022 acres were recorded, and number of farms has dropped 26 percent from the 1,465 farms in that year.

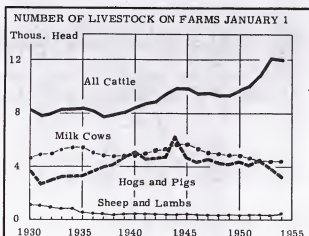
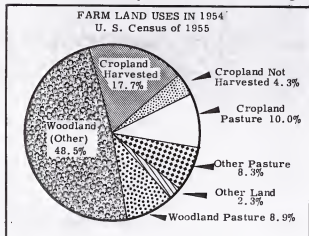
The topography is generally rolling, except for a small flat and low area adjacent to the Rappahannock River east of Fredericksburg. Elevations vary slightly from about 50 feet in the east to more than 400 feet on the western side. The frost growing season is about 194 days, extending from around April 13 to October 24. Annual precipitation averages over 41 inches.

Agriculture is still important in the county's economy, although more people are now employed in manufacturing plants. Milk is the principal source of cash farm income and now supplies about 46 percent of the total. Cattle and calves rank second with about 21 percent of the total. Poultry, which includes eggs, chickens and turkeys, accounts for 12 percent of the total value of farm products sold. Crops have been declining in importance for many years and now provide only 10 percent of the total. Forest products are large sources of income on many farms and now supply about 6 percent of the total value of sales.

Almost three-fourths of the county's area is wooded, and farms contain nearly 80,000 acres of woodland.

In recent years the number of residential and part-time farms has increased rapidly, and the 1954 Census of Agriculture classified about 75 percent of all farms in these two groups. Such farms are those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, and those with value of sales of \$250 to \$1,199 and operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding the value of farm products sold. Most of these farms produce much of their food requirements.

The county seat is located in the village of Spotsylvania.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY

Spotsylvania County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, February 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Spotsylvania County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, Bulletin 429, January 1950.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Spotsylvania County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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SURRY COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Surry County is located in the south central Coastal Plain with the James River its northern boundary. In 1954, land in farms totaled 98,580 acres, 55 percent of the county's area of 179,200 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 678 farms averaging 145.4 acres in size and \$16,686 in value of land and buildings.

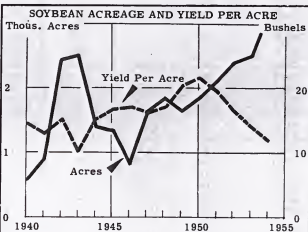
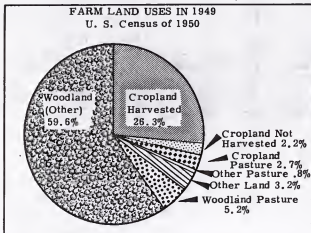
The topography is level to gently rolling, with elevations ranging from sea level to about 120 feet in the western part of the county. Temperatures average 40 degrees in January and 77 degrees in July. The frost-free growing season is 190 days, extending from around April 15 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages about 48 inches and is well distributed throughout the year.

Agriculture is the principal industry and the value of farm products sold annually amounts to more than three million dollars. The peanut crop is the leading source of cash farm income and supplies nearly 52 percent of the total. Hogs are second with about 30 percent. This is the fifth ranking county in the State in number of hogs. Cattle have doubled during the past ten years, and now sales of cattle and calves provide over 5 percent of the cash income. Other important sources of cash income are corn, soybeans, poultry, milk and forest products. In 1954, the principal groups of products sold were field crops, mostly peanuts, which supplied 58.4 percent of the total value of sales; livestock, mostly hogs, 35.9 percent; poultry, 1.7 percent; dairy products, 1.5 percent; and forest products, 2.3 percent.

Nearly 70 percent of the county's area is wooded and farms contain nearly 60,000 acres of woodland. The production of lumber and pulpwood provides employment for many people and brings considerable revenue to the county.

The county seat is located in the town of Surry.

FARM LAND USES IN 1949
U. S. Census of 1950



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON SURRY COUNTY

Surry County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Surry County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



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SUSSEX COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

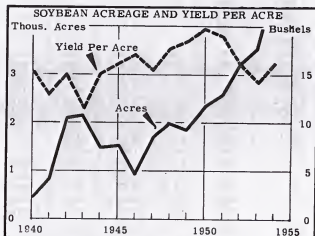
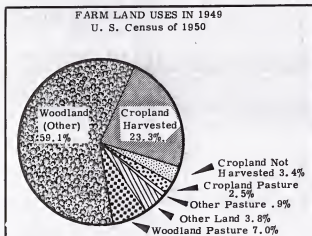
Sussex County lies in the southern Coastal Plain except the extreme western corner which is in the Piedmont Plateau. It is bordered on the northeast by the Blackwater River and on the southwest by the Meherrin River. In 1954, land in farms totaled 182,138 acres, about 57 percent of the county's area of 317,440 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,089 farms averaging 165.7 acres in size and \$12,954 in value of land and buildings.

The topography is made up of low, irregular hills and some level land. Elevations vary from 50 to 250 feet above sea level. Temperatures average about 40 degrees in January and 77 degrees in July. The frost-free growing season is about 190 days, extending from around April 15 to October 22. Annual precipitation averages about 48 inches.

Agriculture is the chief industry, and the value of farm products sold averages more than four and one-half million dollars per year. This is one of the leading counties in the State and ranks fourth in acreage of peanuts and number of hogs. The peanut crop is the principal source of cash farm income and supplies about 48 percent of the county's total. Hogs contribute about 18 percent of the total; flue-cured tobacco about 8 percent; and cattle and calves slightly more than 5 percent. Cattle numbers increased about 35 percent during the past 5 years. Poultry, soybeans, corn, cotton and forest products are other important sources of farm income. In 1954, the contributions to the total value of farm products sold were as follows: field crops, mostly peanuts, 68 percent; livestock, mostly hogs, 23.2 percent; poultry, 4.8 percent; forest products, 3.4 percent; and dairy products, 0.5 percent.

Approximately three-fourths of the county's area is wooded and farms contain about 120,000 acres of woodland.

The county seat is located at Sussex.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON SUSSEX COUNTY

Sussex County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 1952.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Sussex County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - March 1956

WASHINGTON COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

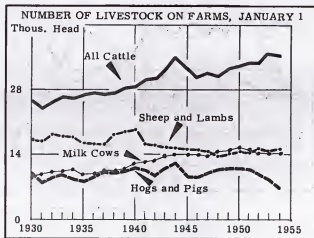
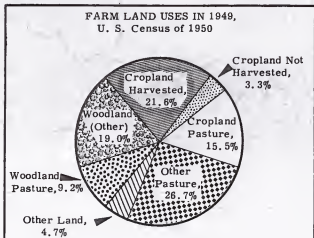
Washington County is located in the southwestern part of the Great Valley of Virginia and borders Tennessee on the south. In 1954, land in farms totaled 285,916 acres, 77 percent of the county's area of 370,560 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 4,317 farms averaging 66.2 acres in size and \$9,542 in value of land and buildings. This county ranks twelfth in size among all counties in the State.

The surface of the county consists of a broad valley about 15 miles wide, bordered on either side by comparatively high mountains. Elevations in the valley range from 1,300 feet above sea level to 2,800 feet, and the mountains reach a height of over 5,500 feet on White Top which lies on the border with Grayson County. Temperatures in the valley average about 37 degrees in January and 73 in July. The frost-free growing season is about 165 days, extending from around April 29 to October 11. Annual precipitation averages about 45 inches.

Agriculture is the principal industry, although manufacturing has been increasing in recent years. Washington ranks first among all counties in the State in the production of burley tobacco and this crop supplies about 50 percent of the cash farm income. This is also one of the five leading livestock producing counties in the State, with sales amounting to about 25 percent of cash farm income. Milk production has been increasing rapidly during the past 10 years and this county ranks seventh among all counties of the State in pounds of milk sold. Nearly 20 percent of cash income is supplied by milk.

There are many small residential or part-time farms which produce much of their food. Such farms make up about 40 percent of the total of all farms in the county and more than one-half of these farms are under 10 acres in size.

Ashington is the county seat. Livestock and burley tobacco markets are located there and also a large milk plant. The Southwest Virginia Research Station, a branch of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, is situated at Glade Spring.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, September 1951.

Economic Land Classification of Washington County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

Soil Survey of Washington County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 1945.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Washington County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - June 1956



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WESTMORELAND COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Westmoreland County lies in the Tidewater section of the Coastal Plain known as the Northern Neck. It is bounded on the north by the Potomac River, and the Rappahannock River forms part of its southern boundary. In 1954, land in farms totaled 85,485 acres, over 56 percent of the county's area of 151,040 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 742 farms averaging 115.2 acres in size and \$14,449 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining since 1935.

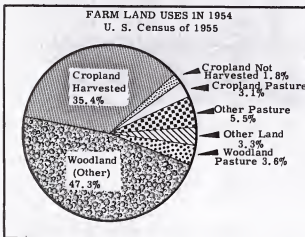
The topography of the county is generally level and is cut by wide tidal creeks and bays. Elevations range from sea level to not over 100 feet. Temperatures average 36 degrees in January and 77 in July. The frost free growing season is approximately 193 days, extending from around April 15 to October 25.

Agriculture is the principal industry and the value of sales of farm products average nearly two million dollars per year. Field crops provide most of the cash farm income with 49.5 percent of the total in 1954. Vegetables, mostly tomatoes, supply 7.3 percent of the total; dairy products, 6.5 percent; poultry products, 13.8 percent; livestock, 19.4 percent; and forest products 3.3 percent. The leading source of cash income now is soybeans which accounts for about 18 percent of the total and occupies more acres than any other crop. Ten years ago tomatoes led in the value of sales, but this crop has dropped from 2,580 acres in 1944 to only 962 in 1954. Westmoreland, however, ranks third among all counties of the State in acreage, but is now considerably below the large acreage in the two leading counties. Sales of chickens and eggs have also fallen rapidly during the past ten years. In 1944 poultry supplied nearly 32 percent of the value of all farm products sold. Milk sales more than doubled during the past five years, and this product now supplies 6.5 percent of the total compared with 4.9 in 1949. Corn and wheat are also large contributors to cash farm income.

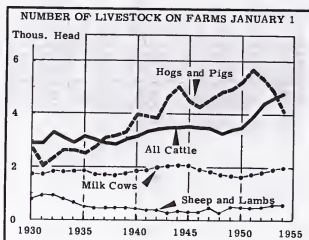
More than one-half of the county's area is wooded, and lumber is an important product.

The county seat is located at Montross.

FARM LAND USES IN 1954
U. S. Census of 1955



NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS JANUARY 1
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OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Westmoreland County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, April 1953.

Economic Land Classification of Westmoreland County, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Westmoreland County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

VIRGINIA COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

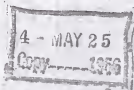
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Agricultural Estimates



WISE COUNTY

FARM STATISTICS, 1910-1954

Virginia Department of Agriculture
Division of Statistics
Richmond - March 1956



Wise County is situated in the southwestern part of Virginia on the Appalachian Plateau. In 1954, land in farms totaled 60,701 acres, only 23 percent of the county's area of 264,960 acres. According to the 1954 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,497 farms averaging 40.5 acres in size and \$4,254 in value of land and buildings. Both number of farms and land in farms have been declining steadily since 1945.

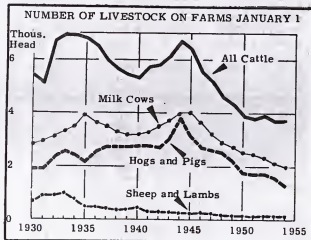
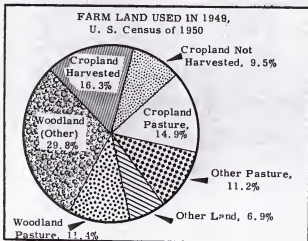
The topography is made up of sharp ridges and narrow valleys. Elevations range from about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Clinch River Valley to nearly 4,200 feet on High Knob in the Powell Mountains on the southern border of the county. Temperatures average about 36 degrees in January and 73 in July. The frost-free season is about 170 days, extending from around April 25 to October 13. Annual precipitation averages about 50 inches.

Agriculture plays a minor role in the county's economy. However, there are some excellent dairy and cattle farms and apple orchards. Burley tobacco is grown on a few farms. Mining is the chief industry, but many who are employed in the mines operate small farms which produce much of their food requirements.

Nearly 90 percent of the farms are classed as residential or part-time. Such farms include those that sold less than \$250 of farm products, or those with value of products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and the operator either reporting 100 days or more of off-farm work, or reporting other income exceeding value of agricultural products sold.

Approximately 80 percent of the total area of the county is woodland. Nearly 29,000 acres of woodland are included in farms, about 35,000 acres in the Jefferson National Forest and municipal watersheds, and the balance of about 140,000 acres is owned by mining and lumber companies or individuals.

Wise, an incorporated town of over 1,600 population, is the county seat.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON WISE COUNTY

Wise County Economic Data, Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development, 301 State Finance Building, Richmond, Virginia, March 1953.

1949 Survey of Commercial Apple and Peach Orchards in Virginia, Virginia Department of Agriculture, cooperating with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, 1950.

Soil Survey of Wise County, Virginia, Cooperative Survey between Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Virginia, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, May 1954.

1954 Census of Agriculture - Wise County, Virginia, Series AC54-1. Four page release, cost 10 cents each, (postage stamps, defaced or smooth coins, not acceptable). Address, Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.